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The China Mail.

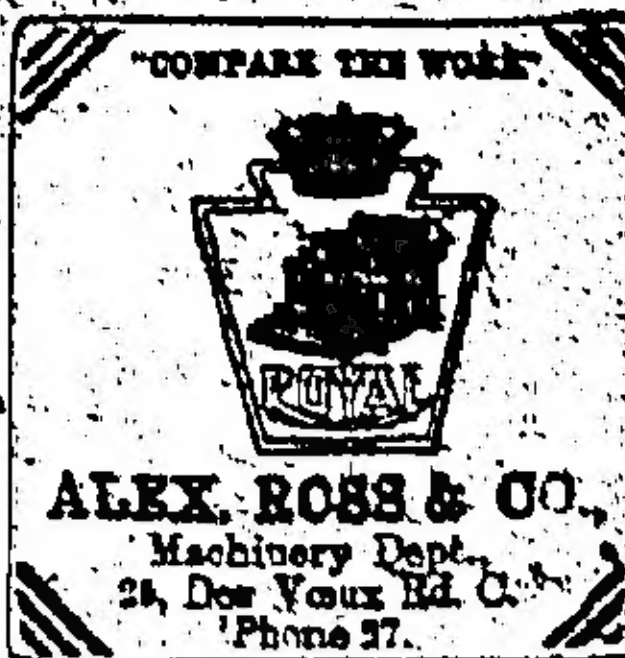
ESTABLISHED 1845

March 26, 1920, Temperature 61

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 90.

March 26, 191, Temperature 65



No. 17,909.

五拜禮

號六廿月三年十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1920.

日七初月二年庚戌歲年九國民華中

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SPECIAL LADIES' SALOON
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S MARRIED LIFE.

LONDON, March 25.
According to Los Angeles advices, Charlie Chaplin is likely soon to appear in the divorce court. It is stated his wife will press suit for divorce on charges of nonsupport and cruelty.

DEMPSEY.

LONDON, March 25.
The boxer Dempsey pleaded not guilty to a charge of evading the draft. He was released on large bail. The trial is fixed for April 2.

A PATRIOTIC MURDER.

LONDON, March 22.
A band of armed and masked men broke into the residence of the lord mayor of Cork who was a Sinn Feiner, and shot him dead with a revolver on the morning of March 20. They then decamped in a motorcar.

CORK, March 20.

The deceased Alderman MacCurtain was in his bedroom when the raiders entered and called him out to the landing. They fired two shots from a revolver, both entering his chest. MacCurtain died in a few minutes. It is stated that MacCurtain was a prominent Sinn Feiner. He was interned after the Easter week rebellion.

CHEAPER BUNKER COAL.

LONDON, March 20.
The Times states that the South Wales collieries have agreed to supply bunker coals for shipping at substantially lower prices, approximating an average reduction of forty shillings per ton on the ruling price at port London, namely, 155 shillings, which will likely be reduced correspondingly. The reductions commence on April 1 and are applicable to all shipping.

THE BOAT RACE.

LONDON, March 20.
Both boat-race crews are showing excellent form. Oxford did the full course trial to-day in twenty minutes and one second.

AMERICA AND THE TREATY.

WASHINGTON, March 20.
Preparatory to the final vote on the ratification of the treaty, the Senate adopted a modified preamble not requiring affirmative acceptance to the reservations by the Entente.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

The Senate rejected the treaty ratification resolution upon the necessary two-thirds majority not being obtained. The voting was 49 for, and 35 against ratification. Thereafter a resolution was adopted returning the treaty to the President and intimating the Senate's refusal to ratify.

CANADA TO HAVE NAVY.

A PRESENT FROM MOTHERLAND.

OTTAWA, March 20.
According to Admiral Jellicoe's report, the British Government is prepared to present Canada with a fleet worth \$16,500,000, pre-war value, comprising one light-cruiser, four destroyers, eight patrol boats, one fleet leader, eight submarines and four minesweepers. This will require 1,500 officers and men. Canada has 500 trained men and a sufficiency of juniors. Seniors will probably be borrowed from the Royal Navy. The annual expenditure will be about \$5,000,000. Eventually new cruisers will be constructed in Canada.

LANCASHIRE MILL HANDS.

WANT 60 PER CENT MORE.

LONDON, March 20.
It is reported that the weaving operatives of Lancashire are demanding an increase of sixty per cent. over present wages. About 200,000 operatives are concerned.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, March 20.

The Republican Senator Newberry has been convicted of corruption, fraud and conspiracy in connection with his election and sentenced to two years imprisonment. Sixteen other politicians were sentenced to various fines and terms of imprisonment.

Following the conviction, Newberry made a statement that he was conscious of no criminal conduct and unless his political associates deemed it inadvisable he should continue to represent in the Senate the people who had elected him. The foregoing accords with despatches from Washington declaring that the Republican leaders are not disposed to declare Newberry's seat vacant pending the result of an appeal.

HAVAS REVIEW.

PARIS, March 19.

After two conferences between the French mineowners and the men's delegates, an agreement was reached by arbitration by the Minister of Public Works. The coal strike is ended.

Subscriptions to the French loan close to-morrow. The Finance Minister notes big subscriptions during the last days.

The outstanding feature of the latest meeting of the council of ambassadors was the consideration of the report by Marshal Foch regarding the continuance by the Germans of the sale of war material, prohibited by the Versailles terms. It is believed that no action will be taken on the matter on account of the present unsettled conditions in Germany, but as soon as a definite government is in control, the matter will be brought sharply to the attention of those in power.

EXPLORATION OF NEW GUINEA.

LONDON, March 25.

The Geographical Society has awarded the Outhbert Peak grant to A. W. Pearson Chimney, to assist him to continue his work in the unexplored parts of New Guinea.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BRITAIN'S MILITARY PROBLEMS.

LONDON, March 23rd.
In the House of Commons in the Committee stage of the Army Estimates, several speakers strongly advocated the establishment of a joint Imperial General Staff to deal with matters relating to the defence of the Empire.
Major the Hon. W. Omsby-Croft suggested that, in view of our new commitments under the League of Nations, we ought to have new organisations under the War Office for the purpose of advising and preparing for the defence of the new territories.
Mr. Churchill pointed out that the Committee of Imperial Defence was a great instrument whereby the Prime Minister asserted his views and exercised responsibility over the whole field of military politics. The Committee of Imperial Defence would certainly endure, but it was a mistake to suppose that any Committee could bridge the gulf between the Services. If the gulf is to be bridged between the Army and the Navy it will only be by building up over a number of years a breed or brand of officers trained in a common Staff College where they acquire a common body of doctrine dealing with the study of war as a whole. The development of a body of officers was far more urgent than any question of uniting Ministries under one head. He intimated that as far as the War Office was concerned they would push forward the idea of a Joint Staff with a Joint Staff College with the utmost energy.

Mr. Churchill said that the situation in the Middle East was very anxious, but so far it was not so formidable in practice as it seemed in prospect. Nevertheless, the situation was acute. As regards Mesopotamia there were three causes for anxiety: (1) The Turkish Nationalist movement, under Mustafa Kemal; (2) the Arabs who have been disturbed by the occupation of Syria and are now inclined, for the first time in many ways, to make common cause with the Turkish Nationalists; and (3) the Bolsheviks. The destruction of anti-Bolshevik forces was proceeding to a very marked extent, and very soon the Bolshevik military power would extend over the whole of those great regions north of the Caucasus and beyond the Caspian quite unchecked by any Russian force. With the fall of the Caspian Sea, which must occur, when the ice on the Volga melted and the Bolsheviks could descend the river, the Bolsheviks will be in a very strong position to threaten the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Georgia and also with the hostile forces under Mustafa Kemal. On military grounds this junction was formidable. He thought it was probable that the Bolsheviks would use their advantage to spread their propaganda as widely as possible rather than follow it up in a strictly military sense. Therefore, it was obvious that the whole position in the Middle East causes great anxiety and requires the maintenance of strong forces there. He hoped, however, that it would be possible to effect economy in that theatre in the course of the year by holding Mesopotamia primarily through the agency of the air rather than military forces. We could not continue holding the country and spending fifteen to twenty million yearly on it. He did not see why British statesmen should be bankrupt in Mesopotamia when it had been so successful in other parts. He quoted the Sudan as an example where there was only one White battalion, while in the whole of West Africa there was not a single White battalion. He was not prepared to propose that we should march about Mesopotamia, holding the people down by military force, nor had he ever pretended that when we received the mandate we should immediately occupy and dominate every square mile of country on the first day. Other methods must be devised if we were to continue to keep Mesopotamia. He quoted as an instance the process in West Africa where British political influence gradually permeated the whole country and brought great areas under successful control. That was the line on which they were working now regarding Mesopotamia.

Mr. Churchill, referring to Germany, said that the state of affairs there was causing the greatest anxiety. From a military standpoint it ought to be the policy of the Government by all means in its power to enable the Moderate German Government to maintain itself as a living entity under its terms and under its organisation for productive activities so as to enable the prosperity of the German people to revive.

BATTLE CLASPS.

LONDON, March 23rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill stated that the question of battle clasps was being investigated, and he thought that ten named battle clasps ought to cover the men in France and two or three for other theatres. They had to deal with six to seven million medals. He could not undertake that the medals should be kept back until the clasps had been completed.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

Newport News, March 23rd.
Mr. Daniels attended the launching of the Super-Dreadnought Maryland, the largest vessel in the United States Navy with a displacement of 32,950 tons. Her armament includes eight record-breaking 16-in. guns.

TRUSTS IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, March 25th.

The Department of Justice announces that trade organisations which exchange trade and information will be placed in the category of Trusts and proceeded against, legally.

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TERRA HATS
IDEAL FOR GENERAL SPORTS USE.

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NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

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RAINIER

AMERICAN PALE BEER
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
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Hongkong

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AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVIVOR.

Public Auctions.

THE Underigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

SATURDAY, March 27, 1920,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at No. 19 Passage, of the Hongkong &
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon.94 Colls Used Wire Rope
58 Boiler Tubes 2' x 4 1/2"
Terms:—Cash on delivery.GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 24, 1920.

on
SATURDAY, March 27, 1920,
commencing at 12 o'clock (noon)
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.60 Kaga Brown Oxide,
22 " Stone Colour,
31 " Black Paint,
86 " Red Lead,
290 " do (Hubb)
31 " White Zinc (Dry)
227 " White Lead,
80 tins White Velveteen,
379 " Black Japan,
263 " Copal Varnish,
39 " Boat Varnish,
62 " Patent Dryer,
54 Bottles Stand Oil,
21 blocks White Metal,
2 cases do
Terms:—Cash on delivery.GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.ON
MONDAY, March 29, 1920,
commencing at 2.45 p.m.at No. 2 Mountain View, The Peak,
A Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture,
Comprising:—Teak hatstand with bevelled mirror,
Chesterfield Couch, easy chairs, brass
flower pots, brass and cloisonne vases,
electric table fan & lamps, oil paintings
engravings, Indian rug, etc., etc.
Teak dining table, chairs, sideboard
& dinner wagon (by Wm. Powell's)
teak desk, dinner crockery, etc., etc.
Teak & iron bedsteads, teak double
wardrobes, teak dressing tables, wash-
stands, toilet crockery, woollen blankets,
feather pillows, etc., etc.Also
1 Cottage Piano by
"Marr Wood"On view from Sunday, the 28th inst.
Catalogue will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.on
TUESDAY, March 30, 1920,
commencing at 2.45 a.m.at No. 1 Lyman Terrace,
Quarry Bay.A Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture,
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from Monday, the 30th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 25, 1920

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY
to be sold in one lot by Public
Auction on

TUESDAY,

the 6th day of April, 1920, at
3 o'clock p.m. at his Sales Rooms at
No. 5 Duddell Street,
Victoria, Hongkong.By Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

The Property Consists of:

All that piece or parcel of ground
situate at Victoria Hongkong, registered
in the Land Office as Section D. of Is-
land Lot No. 968 together with all the
messuages and premises thereon known
as No. 85 Wyndham Street.
For further particulars and condi-
tions of Sale.

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Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,
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No. 9, Queen's Road, Central,
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Mr. GEORGE P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.No. 5, Duddell Street,
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Style desired.Photographic Supplies of
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HOW TO AVOID INFANTILE
AILMENTS.When there are diseases prevalent in
the season, it is the most dangerous to
Infants and as Great Care must be
taken in feeding them with proper
food otherwise they would give their
Mothers a lot of trouble. To avoid
the trouble is to feed them with LAC-
TOGEN which resembles human milk.
It is easily digested and promotes
healthy appetite. It keeps the Infants
thriving and free from all infantile
ailments.SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.,
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WHEN BRITAIN
WAS ROME!A FAMOUS CHAPTER IN THE
COUNTRY'S HISTORY

Professor Thomas Okey, the Pro-
fessor of Italian in the University of
Cambridge, contributes a fascinating
and little known chapter of history to
Modern Languages. He begins in
this arresting way:—

"I wonder how many of us grasp
the fact that for a period equal in
range from the accession of Henry
VIII. to the death of Edward VII., a
period of over four centuries, Britain
was a Roman possession; and that if
one eliminated the partial conquest
of Julius Caesar and dated only from
the Claudian settlement and the for-
mal incorporation of this island as an
Italian province, the centuries during
which the inhabitants of Britain were
indebted to Italian sources for their
civil life, their laws, their security
from invasion, their language and
literature, their whole civilisation,
cover a period of history equal to
that dating from the accession of
Queen Elizabeth to the present day.

A TOO SHORT HISTORY.

"The deplorable renunciation with
which the author of the best known
the widest read, the most popular of
our histories—only too truly denomi-
nated a short history—dismisses
Roman Britain in a few brief sen-
tences, is characteristic of the philo-
germanism of the Victorian Age. What
shall we say of an historian who
regards the centuries when this
country, owing to the penetration of
Italian civilisation and culture,
enjoyed a period of peace and pros-
perity and progress such as one may
vainly seek in her subsequent annals,
who regards these centuries, I say,
as a period of alien despotism, of the
crushing of local independence, of
disunion and decay?

"Tacitus remarks that since rude
and warlike peoples are tamed by
the practice of the liberal arts and
by the refinements of pleasure,
Agricola induced the British to settle
down calmly by the expenditure of
public money in building temples,
fine houses, fora, and in exciting
their emulation in the arts of peace.
Let us have done with theories
and accept the fact that for centuries
this island of ours was a province
of Italy, a partaker of the immensa
majestas Romanae Pacis. Let us try
to estimate, not causes or origins,
but the extent and depth of Italian
penetration. The evidence is of
course largely archaeological and in-
scriptorial.

"Thanks to researches printed and
illustrated in the proceedings of local
antiquarian societies, in the volumes
of Archaeologia, and more especially
in Professor Haverfield's Romanisa-
tion of Roman Britain, we are able
to prove how thoroughly the Italian
administrator and the Italian school-
master had incorporated the Brit-
tains into the imperial political and
social organism.

OUR ROMAN HABITS.

THE STORY OF BRITAIN.

"I have in my time been particu-
larly interested, owing to vocational
calls, in the extent of the old
buried Roman towns at Silchester
near Reading; the remains of its
forum, its temples, its basilica, its inn
just inside the south gate, its am-
phitheatre outside the eastern postern,
its chess board streets. The con-
tribution of Silchester to the history
of Italo-British culture is of the
highest importance. Not St. Austin,
not Pope Gregory with his Non angli
sed angeli, was the first introducer
of Christianity to this island. Cen-
turies before Austin landed in the
Isle of Thanet, centuries before the
barbarian Angles set foot in Britain,
Italian missionaries had introduced
Christian worship into Britain.

"Limiting ourselves to Silchester
(Calleva Atrebatum), not because it
is exceptional, but because it has been
most methodically excavated and
searched, there can be no doubt that
the public language of the town was
Latin, that the speech of the com-
mon people was Latin, that working
classes used Latin at their work and
to express their playful jokes at each
other's expense, that the population
used Latin and no other language in
speaking and in writing, that the
whole civic atmosphere of the place
was Italianised.

"When the native language of Bri-
tain disappeared, says Mommsen, it
gave way not to the English or the
Saxon language, but to the Roman
language. The labourers and ser-
vants of Calleva, says Professor
Haverfield, must be sought among
the native population, and the graffiti
testify that that population wrote
Latin. There are abundant evidences
that the labouring man in Roman
days knew how to read and write at
need, and there is reason to believe
that in the lands ruled by Rome
education was better understood
under the Empire than at any time
from its fall to the nineteenth
century.

"The evidence, of the graffiti in
Silchester is conclusive. Here is a
tired brickmaker scrawling on his
just life for the day. Satis! An
other proudly writes, Clementinus
fuit topolum. An amatory note
inscribes a sentence ending in puellam. Bricks are dated by the
Roman calendar, and cursive writing,
probably part of a writing lesson,
says Professor Haverfield, ends in a
Virgilian line, Conticere omnes.
Here is a London brickmaker chiv-
ing his slacker mate—Australis goes
off on his own, daily, for a fortnight;
and a Leicester man scratches Primus
fact X. Not far from where I now
speak, at an Italian country house at
Ickleton in southeast Cambridgeshire,
a potter's vessel has been found
bearing the legend below the lip, Ex
has amicitia. I need not multiply
examples. The general result is
clear, says Professor Haverfield.
Latin was employed freely in the
towns of Britain.

"The evidence from the material
comforts and fixities of life is even
more conclusive. Towns were laid
out on the Italian pattern; markets,
baths, temples, houses are Italian,
modified by climate; the external
fabric of life was as Roman as the
speech. Heating apparatus, water
supply, rooms with their mosaic
floors, their painted stucco walls,
are all Italian, poorer in artistic
quality than those at Pompeii, but
similar in style and character—Or-
pheus with his lute, Appollo and
Daphne, Diana and Actaeon. The
very fittings are borrowed from
Italian sources. Nay, more, as we
should expect, the life of the British
peasant by cultural attraction took
on an Italian character. From his
Italian neighbour the British peasant
learned to eat and drink from Samian
dishes and glass cups, and to keep
his linen in wooden chests of drawers.
To these men, says Professor Haver-
field, the Roman objects they used
were the ordinary environment
of life. You may search in vain
for vestiges of native art, the plan of
the villages, the forms of their poor
cottages are native, but the art is
Roman—everywhere the monotonous
Roman culture meets the eye.

"No one stood more faithfully by
Rome, says Mommsen, than the men
of Britain; it was not Britain that
gave up Rome; it was Rome that
gave up Britain. The period that
followed the departure of the Roman
legions may indeed be termed the
Dark Ages—dark, impenetrable. Nei-
ther historian nor archaeologist has
been able to fill the gap between the
middle of the fifth century and the
Saxon settlement. I always look
back with a vain longing to pierce
those centuries of tragic gloom when
the happy, peaceful, prosperous, and
cultured, Italo-British province of the
empire became a prey to cruel and
savage Angles, Saxons, and Jutes."

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND.
How Baby's Own Tablets Keep
The Little Ones Well.

Once you have tried Baby's Own
Tablets for your baby or little child you
will want to keep them always in the
house because they are so gentle, sure
and safe. Small and easily crushed to a
powder, pleasant in taste, and guaran-
teed absolutely harmless, these Tablets
give prompt relief to the little ones
when troubled with stomach pain,
indigestion, constipation, grip, fever, in-
fectious diarrhoea or teething pains. Al-
though containing not the slightest
particle of opiate or narcotic drug, they
quickly bring soothing sleep, and they
expel worms, that common cause of
irregularities, malnutrition and delayed
growth.

Baby's Own Tablets the Canadian
children's remedy, have brought a sense
of happy security to thousands of
parents: why not to you? They are
obtainable from chemists, also sent free
at 60 cents the vial from Dr. Williams'
Medicine Co., 96 Sechen Road, Shang-
hai.

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HEALTH against SICKNESS.

By taking our "ROOSTER BRAND" MACARONI, PASTE STARS,
EGG-NOODLES, VERMICELLI, or other kinds of Soup Stuffs, REGULARLY
you will have no complaint of any kind of sickness, as all our Products being
manufactured from Flour of the Best Quality and under the most Sanitary
Method can be easily digested and give you GOOD HEALTH & STRENGTH.
Large quantities have been exported to various parts of the World.
Your esteemed Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention.
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and Shanghai, No. 71, North Soochow Road.

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MANAGER.

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ALL ELECTRIC TRAM Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting
A European Bath and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System
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PALACE HOTEL

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(Two minutes from Star Ferry).
Recently renovated and refurbished, electric light and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to
families on application to
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CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes
walk from the Banks and Central District. 48 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine,
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on
application to the Proprietress. Launches meet Passenger Boats.
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON." Mrs. F. E. CAMERON.

ALEXANDRA CAFE

16, Des Voeux Road Central. Next to Hongkong Hotel.

THE CAFE FOR A GOOD MEAL.

Books of Tickets are issued at \$20, each.
Available for 30 Meals: Tiffin or Dinner.

Our SUPPER (Specialty):

two Poached Eggs and Fillet of Finnan Haddock.

BLUE
BIRD
ICE CREAM
PARLOUR
AND CONFECTIONERS.

CHOCOLATES
Plain Sweet Vanilla-Chocolate
Home-Made Assorted Chocolates
Hershey's Malted and Biscuit
Chocolates
California "Star" Chocolate
Imperial Caramels
Fruit and
Cherry and Strawberry Cream
50 CENTS PER LBS.

TANG YUE, DENTIST,
Successor to
the late SIEN YING,
14, D'ARVILLE STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation Free.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. ROUSSION,
15, Morrison Hill Road.

南洋香烟
氣味清香
華人製造
天下無雙
凡我同胞
販者購者
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ROBERT PORTER & SON'S BULL DOG BRAND GUINNESS' STOUT

PINTS per case of 8 dozen \$30.
per dozen \$3.80
SPLITS per case of 12 dozen \$32.
per dozen \$2.75

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
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THIS WEEK.

SPECIAL SHOW OF

CHILDREN'S Coloured WASHING FROCKS.

ALL SIZES

IN

Plain and Check Zephyrs

INSPECTION INVITED.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1920.

U.S. AND U.S.

It is so important to both that Americans and British should be good friends, that all attempts in good faith to clear away misunderstandings must be encouraged. The good understanding desired has to be preceded by goodwill, and at present the goodwill seems lacking on both sides. Comments and criticisms based on prejudice and want of real knowledge become pinpricks that aggravate bad relations. There are Americans whom it is an honour and a pleasure to meet, and there are Americans who are sorry for. There are British who are quite good men, and there are British who would be better dead. Why should we judge other nations by their worst specimens? It happens, however, that as between Americans and British there is very little judgment as a basis for the unpleasant feelings that produce the uncomplimentary "opinions" we hear of. Jealousy (mere xenophobia) operates, and we hear America's "standard ships" described as unseaworthy merely because they are not British. We hear the British sneered at for servility to kings and their parasites, whereas the majority of the British are republican in sentiment, although the Americans do not know that. In the same way the British people have erroneous ideas of the American home life, about as true to facts as Fenimore Cooper's descriptions of the American Indians. It will be a pity if the British take Admiral Sims' recent disclosures as indicating the existence of more ill-feeling towards them than actually exists. There is some (any observant traveller will see it) but there is hardly any more than is to be found in any country towards foreigners generally. To some extent the method of teaching history in American schools has confirmed and spread it, but that is being altered. It is interesting to observe how the New York Nation explains the "anything but cordial" regard of Americans for the British. Instead of regretting it, getting hot about it, we should ask ourselves if we have not in some of our political and trade activities laid ourselves open to misunderstanding. It is the Irish Question. That is only a drop in the bucket. Besides,

disturb, and will continue to feel it until the present state of things is changed. It would be unreasonable to expect Americans to see our doings as we see them, and we must admit, if we are truth-loving, that we never attempt to see theirs as they see them. The most likely way to approach that desirable insight is to see ourselves as they see us, without annoyance, and to ask ourselves if it is not after all possible that we are not always in the right. We need not and should not plead guilty to everything alleged against us, but we should dispassionately ask ourselves if some of it is not deserved. The answer will affect our behaviour and attitude towards them, and ultimately our relations.

ADVERSARIA.

Last night's Kindergarten Chat says that "public sentiment is, in the main, entirely in agreement with the proposal to put a \$300,000 monument on our \$800,000 site. THAT IS A LIE. Test it for yourself, by asking all you meet. Count the ayes and noes. The noes have it."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 5s. 1d.

The Weyerhaeuser Sales Co. controlling eleven lumber mills has cut the prices of lumber from ten to thirty per cent in an effort to stabilize the market.

There will be a special rehearsal for the forthcoming Oratorio in St. John's Cathedral on Monday next at 6 p.m.; the final rehearsal will be on Thursday, at the same hour. It is hoped all these helping will make a point of attending on both occasions.

Sergt. Major H. W. Nows, R.E., caught a Chinese in the Barrack latrine trying to steal a brass tap. He had a spanner. Inspector Kent mentioned a previous conviction. Magistrate Hutchison said something about six week's hard. That's all.

Charged before Mr. Smith this morning with attempting to export \$25 worth of Hongkong ten-cent pieces, a Chinese pleaded "not guilty." After the Police had deposed that the coins were found in a small matting bag which the defendant was carrying under his arm, his Worship passed sentence of \$25 fine, or one month. The coins were forfeited.

A Chinese who had been twice banished, and returned each time before his time had expired, was charged before Mr. Smith this morning with returning from banishment. He admitted the offence, but said he passed through on his way to Singapore. He asked his Worship to give him a chance, and he would not come back again. Twelve months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

The report of the committee dealing with the reorganization of the Civil Service recommends that women be given status and authority identical with men with equal minimum pay and equal increments up to a point. A well-marked avenue of promotion, the report remarks, is opened up and the University monopoly of the administrative posts is disappearing.

Revenue Officer Clark this morning charged a Chinese who had just arrived from Singapore, with the unlawful possession of 4 tins of prepared opium, which was found concealed in a preserved ginger jar. The defendant said the drug was for his own use during the voyage. A fine of \$500 or three months' hard labour was passed. When the sentence was translated into Chinese, the defendant's wife made an appeal to his Worship, to give her husband a chance. She said they were poor people, and had no money to pay the fine. If his Worship sent the bread winner to jail, she would surely die of starvation in a strange country. Her appeal was of no avail.

Two Chinese were this morning charged before Mr. Smith with fighting in Hongkong. They admitted the offence. The Police said there were two gangs of coolies working on the wharf. One gang was employed to carry some metal plates into the machine shop of the dock. The other gang got angry because they had not been given a share of the work to do, and refused the other gang admittance to the machine shop. A fight ensued, in the course of which two men were so severely hurt that they had to be removed to the hospital. The defendants belonged to the gang which had been deprived of work. Iron bars were used in the fight. The fight took such a serious outlook, that the Police were called to the scene and they managed to arrest the defendants. His Worship bound the men to over to keep the peace for six months, in the sum of \$100 each.

CATHOLIC MEN'S CLUB.

NEW CLUB INAUGURATED.

The Hongkong Catholic Men's Club held its primary meeting at St. Patrick's Hall, last evening. The Rev. Father W. H. Purcell, R.E., Chaplain, R.N., the prime mover in establishing the new club was in the chair, while Mr. W. Fitz Gibbon acted as chairman pro tem. About thirty prospective members were present, most of them members of the old St. Patrick's Club.

The Chairman announced his purpose in establishing the new club to be that there was no place in the Colony where Catholic men could congregate socially. He stated that while the Club was intended chiefly for men of the military services, that members of the Hongkong Police Force, and civilians, who were Catholics and natural born British citizens, would be admitted to regular membership, while non-Britishers, who were Catholics, would be admitted as Subscribing Members, having no vote and being ineligible for office.

A great many by-laws and rules were discussed, and a few changes made, but, as a whole, the rules as gotten up by Father Purcell and his assistants were deemed by the meeting to be adequate, at least for a beginning. The Club is to be sensibly conducted, and everything will be done to make the members comfortable. The Hall is admirably suited to the purpose, there already being arrangements for refreshments, a concert stage fully equipped, and a large auditorium.

By reason of Father Purcell's witty sayings, and "blarney," all factional feeling in the meeting was suppressed, and the business put through with efficiency and speed.

Father Purcell called attention to the fact that the Hall itself was not being put out of repair, and it was a shame that it should stand idle with so many men seeking a gathering place other than a cantina or hotel bar. He stated that repairs will have to be made to the building, the billiard tables put in good condition, and that most of all, a stock must be bought for the bar, a very important feature. (Applause and laughter.)

The draft rules of the new Club were then discussed and passed. The age limit for a member was fixed at fifteen years. The entrance fee for naval and military men, except commissioned officers, is \$1 and for the others \$3. The monthly Subscription for naval and military men, except commissioned officers, is 50 cents; for others \$1. These fees include subsiding members.

It was unanimously decided to invite the Rev. Fr. Augustine to become a patron of the Club. The election of officers-bearers then took place and resulted as follows: President: Commander Hodgson. Vice-President: Sergeant Murphy. Committee: Mr. Spettigue, and Mr. Brown (Navy); Major Law and Capt. Bristow (Army); Inspector Barner and Sergeant P. Murphy (Police); Mr. W. Fitz Gibbon and Mr. Fisher (Civilians).

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Fisher. Hon. Secretary: Mr. W. Fitz Gibbon. Hon. Librarian: Inspector Barner. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Cadet Company by Lieut. A. O. Brawn.

STRENGTH.

Cadet G. Punched joined on 21st March, 1920 and is posted to Section 4.

PROMOTION.

Acting Sergeant R. Bentley is promoted to Sergeant with effect from 1st March, 1920.

PARADES.

All Sections, Band and Instructors at Headquarters on Monday, 25th inst., at 5.15 p.m. This will be the last Parade for Drill this Season. All should attend. Church Parade on Easter Sunday, Assembly at Headquarters, at 3.10 p.m.

SWIMMING.

This course will begin at about the middle of May.

G. E. STEWART, Capt. Adjutant, Hongkong Volunteer Corps. Hongkong, March 26, 1920.

THE DAUGHTER OF THE GODS.

The million dollar motion picture "Daughter of the Gods" being shown at the Coronet Theatre, has attracted full houses every night.

Mrs. Annette Kellerman, not only gives us a wonderful exhibition of diving in this picture, but the beauty of the scenes and of the players themselves, including the Venus like Annette, all go to make a perfect spectacle.

To-night is the last night this picture will be displayed. The show commences at 8.15 p.m.

HONGKONG TRADE.

The annual volume of trade and shipping returns compiled by the statistical branch of the Imports and Exports Department is to hand.

As usual it is a mass of figures having special interest for commercial people, showing the value of all kinds of goods imported or exported and making a comparison with the previous year. The information is put in a more compact form in the four summaries, which might have been made still more enlightening by the inclusion of the figures for 1918. The total imports for the year, including Treasure (\$5,492) from the United Kingdom, was \$5,129,734 and from the British Colonies, Dominions and pre-war Protectorates \$14,616,266 of which amount no less than \$1,343,991 is accounted for under the heading of Treasure. The imports from the British Empire were thus \$19,746,010 and those from other countries \$70,905,898. The United States heads the list of imports, the Colony receiving in goods and Treasure (\$9,128,891) the huge value of \$17,759,011. French Indo-China comes next with \$13,557,271 and North China is represented by \$12,182,536. Including Treasure valued at \$3,340,056. Central Africa is represented by a solitary \$1. The Colony's total imports are put at \$90,651,708. As for exports the Empire's total reaches \$18,993,145, the United Kingdom taking \$2,699,813. Other countries are represented by \$64,949,789. Exports to the United States amounted to \$4,876,946, to China \$5,612,380 including \$7,595,430 classified as Treasure. Other summaries show the combined imports and exports. Trade with the Empire amounted to \$38,739,155 and with other countries to \$155,855,487. China accounting for \$65,393,260 and the United States for \$22,635,957.

The total of the shipping entering and clearing at ports in the Colony during the year 1919 amounted to 649,168 vessels of 35,615,169 tons, which, compared with the figures for 1918 shows an increase of 69,627 vessels with an increase of 6,096,990 tons. Of the above, 41,985 vessels of 21,072,129 tons were engaged in foreign trade, as compared with 43,436 vessels of 16,955,332 tons in 1918. The average tonnage of individual ocean vessels entering the port has increased from 1,459.2 tons to 1,583.1 tons. That of British ships has increased from 1,482.6 tons to 1,772.6 tons while that of foreign ships has also increased from 1,445.7 tons to 1,449.2 tons.

The average tonnage of individual river steamers entering during the year has decreased from 484.7 tons to 448.8 tons. That of British river steamers has increased from 511.6 tons to 529.8 tons and that of foreign river steamers has decreased from 439.9 tons to 336.6 tons.

The Marine Inspector of the Java-China-Japan Line arrived at the place off Cape Kam where the s.s. "Tijpanas" lies stranded at 3 p.m. yesterday. He wirelessed last night that 60 tons of cargo had been removed from the forehold to aft, that heavy anchors were paid out, and with tugs towing, every effort was being made to free the "Tijpanas" without having to unload the cargo on to lighters which are in attendance.

The "Durtar" Norwegian liner, carrying passengers taken from the "Tijpanas" arrived this morning. The captain of this vessel visited the Java Line manager and stated that the ship is well sheltered, position not dangerous and the vessel not making any water, having run on to a sand bank and being practically undamaged.

The Norwegian captain stated that Captain Weide of the "Tijpanas" claims to have been misled by the radius of the light on the Island of Hahow. As marked on the chart, the radius of this light is given as 13 miles. In reality, Captain Weide stated, the radius is much further and he found himself misled, so causing the accident. This claim will be investigated here, in the interests of shipping, and the matter will also be brought before the Marine Court at Batavia. Fuller details will be obtainable upon the arrival of the "Tijpanas" at Hongkong.

The "Tijpanas" is of 5,800 tons deadweight, speed 9 to 10 knots per hour, and is equipped for the Chinese passenger trade. She is loaded principally with sugar, and at the time of the accident was voyaging from Pakhoi to Hahow, diverting to Hongkong for passengers.

The plight of retired Austrian officers is illustrated by an incident reported from a fashionable suburb of Vienna. A house owner was in search of a porter and made his want known to the officers' league. Among the applicants were a major general, three colonels, two lieutenants, colonels, seven majors and eighteen captains.

Other effective fancy costumes were worn by Mrs. Dunlop, Miss Luck, Mrs. Carpenter, Misses The Mince Bown and Miss Stella Bannan, the authoress of "Living Alone" who went to have come as a fairy, considering her beautiful white tresses, Mr. Buerfield as a jinking unet everyone's equilibrium by blowing his

Miss Benson, as a Spanish lady, looked very handsome in her black lace mantilla. There were several pretty gypsies. Mrs. Irwin tall and handsome and correct in every detail of her costume, and Miss Eileen Stubbins young and simple, but very graceful and pretty.

Miss Moorhead, as a Norwegian peasant, looked delightful, and Mrs. Piercy was a French fishing girl in a pretty striped skirt of white and red with a turned back upper skirt in blue, and a fascinating bodice and cap.

Mrs. Blair was the smartest of French maids and was here, there and everywhere contributing to the success of the evening and keeping everything going with a swing and a vim, that have characterized the whole series of dances at the Peak Hotel and made them one of the great features of the winter season.

Mrs. Blair's two little girls looked adorable as a maid and Robin Hood respectively. A very clever couple were Captain and Mrs. Arthur who as Dilly Dally, represented the war posters of the Daily Mail. They really were very cleverly carried out and attracted considerable attention.

Mr. and Mrs. Sair as an early Victorian pair looked like a couple of family portraits. Mrs. Sair would have been absolutely perfect if she could have had two ringlets, instead of the loose hair she wore over the ears, but this is only a suggestion, offered because in every other respect her costume and appearance were delightful. There was a lady in dress of gold tissue strapped in her hands of the same material, whose dress which decidedly fancy was very modern. Her exhibition of the shimmy dance made one tremble for the consequences to the strains. Remember the modern misnomers of a well known saw. "One more struggle and the girl was free."

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FANCY DRESS DANCE.

AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

The winter season dances at the Peak Hotel had a brilliant wind-up last night, when over 250 people danced and made merry in a variety of costume and a galaxy of brightness and colour.

Although a number of the guests arrived in ordinary evening dress, those in fancy costume preponderated. While there was nothing startlingly original, most of the fancy efforts were effective and becoming.

Fancy dress is an excuse for the application of paint and powder and the donning of brilliant colours and a general spirit of revelry that affects the dancers.

Added to the gaiety of fancy costume was the fact of having two bands playing in different rooms, which resulted in quite a lot of camouflage in readjusting programmes; for the two bands exhibited an unconquerable desire to out last each other and while No. 8 was danced in the lounge, the Jazz Band in the dining room continued to give a long string of encores to No. 7.

Among the women there was the usual tendency to don the breeks or short skirts. There were several ballet costumes, very becoming to the wearers. Mrs. Syme Thomas in gauzy white and another lady in black with a touch of powder on her pretty bobbed hair were noticeable. Another short skirt was the kilt worn by Mrs. Ross Thompson, who looked very sporting as a Scotchman.

Most of the trousered ladies affected the wide Turkish variety allied to the modesty of the veil. Perhaps the most strikingly beautiful of these costumes was worn by Mrs. M. L. Watson. It was carried out in old gold figured satin trousers with purple stockings and gold shoes, and a wide gold belt. A rousave of purple georgette edged with gold formed the corsetage. From a lovely old gold turban hung a veil of emerald green caught with a jewelled ornament. Around the neck she wore strings of amber and jade. Mr. Watson was in blue and scarlet with a jewelled turban, and made a pair. Some one suggested that all the Turkish ladies present might have a combined entrance and give the effect of the Sultan and his harem, so popular in modern Revue.

Miss Gurner, the niece of Commodore Gurner, wore a very handsome Turkish effect of gold and green. Another "Turkish lady" wore black with the face veiled in a jewelled net and looked very beautiful. Two furrier Pierrettes created considerable admiration and discussion: Miss Shirley Gurner being outstandingly effective and handsome in long diamond checked trousers, in white and black satin, a low cut evening bodice and hooped full of tulle from waist to knee. On her head nodded a head-dress of ostrich plumes bound down by a band of black beaver. The whole costume was most effective. Another lady wore the same style of dress in white and green stripes, very pretty and graceful. There were several fascinating quaker girls. Miss Farmer looked particularly charming with her plaits.

Miss Benson, as a Spanish lady, looked very handsome in her black lace mantilla. There were several pretty gypsies. Mrs. Irwin tall and handsome and correct in every detail of her costume, and Miss Eileen Stubbins young and simple, but very graceful and pretty.

Miss Moorhead, as a Norwegian peasant, looked delightful, and Mrs. Piercy was a French fishing girl in a pretty striped skirt of white and red with a turned back upper skirt in blue, and a fascinating bodice and cap.

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FOOTBALL.

SATURDAY'S MATCH.

On Saturday, the "Daily Press" Cup for the 1st. Division of the League will be presented to the Hongkong Club at the close of the Exhibition Game. The Chairman of the Hongkong Association Football League will hand over the trophy to the Club Captain. Much interest is likely to be evidenced in the match owing to the unexpected return of Mr. Stewart on the Club side. It was at first thought that McCubbin would also line up but this was not possible.

Teams will play as follows: Club—C. Rodger, F. W. Black, M. Tonkin, M. L. Ralston, J. Stewart, J. Rodger, J. E. Hamilton, J. W. R. McPhail, D. Niechelman, R. Boyan, K. E. Riss.

Rest.—N. Omar (St. Joseph's), P. Dixon (St. Joseph's), Cheung Wing-tan (South China), E. Niles (Navy), Leung Yuk-tong (Niles China), P. Xavier (St. Joseph's), Ko Kin-fan (South China), J. Silva (St. Joseph's), T. Forhead (Navy), J. R. Clark (Police), A. Rahmim (St. Joseph's), Lt. W. H. Snook, R.G.A. will officiate as referee and Messrs. J. P. Jones and J. McCubbin will act as linesmen. The match will start at 4.15 prompt on the Club Ground and all seats in the stand and round the enclosure must be paid for at the gate.

At his sales rooms, Duddell Street, at noon today, on instructions received from Mr. J. H. Gardner, Mr. Geo. P. Lammert offered for sale, by public auction, the steam launch "Tina," together with all her machinery, engines, tackle, furniture and equipment, as she now lies in Causeway Bay.

Her dimensions and tonnage, as set forth in the advertisement of sale, are approximately as follows: Length, 75 feet; breadth, 14 feet 8 inches; depth, 7 feet 6 inches; gross tonnage, 51.46; and nett tonnage, 34.99.

The bidding, which started at \$4,000, was fairly brisk, and the vessel was eventually knocked down to Mr. Wong Lay Chaw for \$8,500.

STRUTHERS AND DIXON MERGER.

The first vessel of the combined Struthers and Dixon, Cosmopolitan Shipping Company of New York and Green Star Line service from Baltimore, U.S.A. to the Far East, to be despatched, is the Shipping Board vessel, "Moreland" now enroute to Japan.

This combination will operate over 100 vessels, 75 of which are Shipping Board ships. Most of the steamers in the Oriental service of these companies will call at Hongkong. Manila will generally be the terminal port of call.

Messrs. Struthers and Dixon, Powell Building, Mr. Lund, Manager, will be the Hongkong agents for all of these vessels.

BITING DOGS.

Mr. S. Goldsmith, a merchant, was this morning charged before Mr. Smith with allowing to be free, an unmuzzled and ferocious dog, which bit a Chinese constable yesterday afternoon.

The defendant said it was only a small dog. He was closing his shop yesterday afternoon, when the dog which was sitting near him, barked playfully at the constable. The constable drove him off, and thinking that the constable was playing with him, the dog went up to him in a playful mood, and bit the constable slightly on the leg. He (the defendant) was prepared to apologise for his dog's behaviour. He is only a little dog, repeated the defendant, and he is fond of playing. He is harmless.

After the constable had given evidence, Mr. Smith asked if he played with the dog at all.

Witness: No, sir.

Mr. Smith then enquired if the dog was dangerous.

The defendant: No, sir. He is only playful and likes to have chums. I was closing the shop at the time, otherwise I would have given the constable every assistance it was in my power to give.

He was ordered to pay \$5 compensation.

While at inopportune moments. There were Pierrotts by the score, nice and cool for dancing, and among costumes which crowd upon my memory as I write, I see visions of a smart Mrs. Oliver, in dandy black satin breaks and ruffles and powdered wig; Mrs. Havelock Davies as a powder puff; Miss Starkey in the uniform of an officer of the Naval Reserve; Mrs. Hornell as a maid and Mrs. Templeton, one of the prettiest costumes in the room, as San Toy. But there my memory gives out. After all it is the morning after the night before and one cannot remember everything.

—THE GOSSIP.

THE CHINA MAIL EXTRA.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1920.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ASQUITH REPLIES TO PREMIER.

THE PARTY GAME.

LONDON, March 24.

Keen interest was taken in the speech by Mr. Asquith at the National Liberal Club this afternoon owing to the expectation that he would reply to Lloyd George's speech of March 13. Mr. Asquith said the Premier's challenge ought to be taken up immediately. Fusion was being watered down into "closer co-operation." The real point was whether they were going to respond to the Premier's invitation. Hence labour was hostile, and since independent liberalism intended to remain independent, were they going to link up with Tory organisations which were the only organisations satisfying Lloyd George's definitions and likely to supply his need? Why should they? Why should Liberals abdicate their primary functions as a great historic party? He opined that nothing more would be seen of the anti-dumping bill. He declared that the government's Irish bill did not seek to amend but to repeal the Home Rule act and substitute therefor a fantastic scheme which travestied self-government. Liberals were asked to agree to fusion owing to a new peril vulgarly called Bolshevism. He denied there was any antithesis between Liberalism and Labour. Labour owed everything to Liberalism and there were many roads they could travel side by side. The Premier's appeal was on the lines of class cleavage and was most mischievous. Free Liberals were not going to be tied to the Tory chariot wheels. They were going to retain, preach, and practise their principles. (Cheers).

THE INFERENTIAL WAY.

A NEW METHOD OF PRODUCING PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION.

LONDON, March 24.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. T. P. O'Connor with regard to the fracas in Dublin on March 22, Mr. Macpherson stated that Dublin was now quiet. A military court of enquiry would be held. There was no evidence of any deaths of civilians due to the military. Replying to Mr. Kenworthy, Mr. Macpherson said he had no information that an armoured car turned out and used a machine gun.

Mr. MacVeigh pointed out that the commander at Cork stated he was unaware of the murder when he went to the lord mayor's house, thus contradicting Mr. Macpherson's statement in the House of Commons on March 22, that the military went to the house in order to trace the murderers. Mr. Macpherson replied that he was asked to justify the action of the military and he did so in the only possibly inferential way, believing his statement to be true.

A BOAST.

LONDON, March 24.

Mr. Kellaway, deputy minister of munitions, in a speech at Bedford stated that the total realised by the sale of surplus war stores and stores purchased on trading account was £330,000,000, whereof £125,000,000 represented the sale of wool, hides, etc. bought on trading account, by which the exchequer had benefited.

BRITISH NAVY.

LONDON, March 24.

In the House of Commons, replying to Viscount Curzon, Mr. Long stated that the ships of all big gun type were not required for our postwar fleet, but the method of their disposal was not yet settled. These include the Agincourt, Ajax, Dreadnought, Superb, Inflexible, and Indomitable. The remainder are all included in the post-war fleet.

LONDON, March 25.

Sir E. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, the metropolitan police magistrate, lecturing at the institution of naval architects on the lessons of the war, said the battleship Hood was reconstructed to withstand several torpedo hits without seriously lessening her speed. America was already following the example set by the Hood.

Archibald Hurd strongly deprecated the view held in the dominions that seapower is a thing of the past on account of the development of aircraft. That would mean the sacrifice of British naval traditions.

DECIMALS DAMPED.

ROYAL COMMISSION DECLARES FOR CURRENT COIN.

LONDON, March 24.

The royal commission on the advisability of introducing a decimal coinage has reported against the proposal, declaring the advantages to be gained in keeping accounts are in no wise commensurate with the loss of convenience of the existing system for other purposes. The report also states that bankers and financial houses engaged in the finance of overseas trade consider that no great benefit to overseas trade could be expected from the adoption of the decimal system.

ANOTHER BOLSHEVIST CLAIM.

LONDON, March 20.

A Bolshevik wireless claims they have occupied Ekaterinodar.

EXPERT CRITICISES PRESIDENT'S SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

The report of President Wilson's industrial conference, which proposed a joint organisation of employers and employees as a means of preventing misunderstanding and securing co-operative effort through regional adjustment conferences, has been attacked by Mr. Gompers, who says the present labour adjustment machinery is far superior to that suggested, both in simplicity and effectiveness. He considers that Trade Unions afford the only bona fide effective system of representation known to American industry.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

At Twickenham, England beat Scotland by 13 to 4.

SIBERIA WOULD RESTORE ORDER IN 30 DAYS.

Rakova Village (Siberia), January 17 (by courier to Vladivostok), February 11.—This morning I came by peasant sled into this tiny frozen village in snow-blanketed hills, seventy-five miles from Vladivostok. It is the stronghold of the partisan forces, whom the few remaining Kolchak officers love to call "Bolsheviks."

In front of my sled rode four boy soldiers on farm horses, while four more galloped in the rear. Any one of them would gladly have died before he would let the least harm befall me, yet they were boys whom the people in Vladivostok said would either kill me or hold me for ransom.

Soon one of them will take this message back through the Kolchak lines and he will be unafraid.

"You might be killed," I said to one. He smiled and shrugged his shoulders. "It doesn't matter," he answered. "I would die fighting for my ideal."

This is the spirit of these farmer boys fighting here in the snow 30 degrees below zero.

FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM.

They are fighting things they have believed to be wrong from the day they were born—reactionary ideas, old official graft, cruelties, lack of land, denials of franchise and of a voice in affairs. They are fighting for the things they and their fathers are dreaming always of—land, peace, freedom.

These, and only these, are the things these peasants here in the hills are fighting for, and they are the same things Russia's 150,000,000 other peasants are fighting for.

Foreign intervention backing Kolchak, Deniken and Yudenitch has only served to bring them together and to unite them under a common cause. If Japan decides to remain, all Russia will fight.

"Let the foreigners leave us alone and we will settle our own affairs in thirty days," one bearded peasant chief said—and he is right.

By some miracle of sentiment there is no resentment against American interference, now that we are withdrawing, and it is to us that these millions of peasants are looking hopefully.

There were days six months ago when we were fighting them and American troops guarding the railroad centres made possible a continuance of Kolchak's hated government, but the Siberians instinctively know that America will help them, at least economically, when America understands their side. They have seen the American soldier grow to sympathize deeply with them, and they know that at heart the American boys here are the heart of America.

They have pledged that they will let our troops withdraw quietly without interference and without touching the railroad sectors we still guard.

It is a big thing to ask them, because these frozen days, when their cavalry patrols can swoop down on the railroad, destroy the tunnels, burn the bridges, and then gallop back to their hills with the assurance that none dare pursue them through the snow, are numbered by the coming of spring.

Yesterday one old peasant pointed to a seventeen-year-old boy with a pitiful old rifle over his shoulder and proudly whispered to me: "He is my son. He's fighting for me."

PROTECTED BY PEASANTS.

That is the spirit of these peasants. In scattered settlements varying in size from 100 to several thousand they have been carrying on a guerilla warfare against Kolchak since the days almost a year ago when the Omsk Government showed it was undemocratic and reactionary. The peasants in the Siberian hills supported them, hid them, fed them, believed in them.

In the summer, when expeditions swept up the valleys punishing the natives and burning the villages, the days were dark, but now, with the winter on their side, Kolchak broken, and their forces increased by thousands of desertions, they have fresh hopes.

They number fully 100,000 soldiers, and they are all working close in harmony with the city revolutionists. Were it not for the foreign boys they would control Siberia in ten days. To-day the "soviet" is the magic that is drawing them on.

I have asked hundreds of them what "soviet" means to them, and they have always answered "land and freedom."—San Francisco Chronicle.

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT IN AMERICA.

In the contest for nomination as Republican candidate for President of the United States, General Leonard Wood is reported to be leading Senator Hiram Johnson of California, three to one.

Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, is third and Governor Frank Louden of Illinois is fourth.

TRICKS THAT ARE VAIN.

Sergeant Cayrell this morning charged a Chinese before Mr. Hutchison, with the larceny of 25 lbs of copper nails and 15 lbs of old copper sheets. The defendant denied larceny and said the things were his own property. He was taking them across from Shamshui to Hongkong to sell when he was arrested by the Chinese constable who accused him of larceny.

The constable said that at 5.45 a.m. whilst he was on duty in Shanghai Street, Mongkok, he saw the defendant carrying two baskets on a bamboo pole. He stopped him and examined the contents of the baskets, and found them to contain the copper. As the defendant was unable to give a satisfactory account as to how he came by the copper, witness took him to the station.

A Chinese, an employee of the Wing Ong Shipyard, went into the witness box, and said that at 6 p.m., on the previous day, before he left off work, he saw a pile of copper nails and old copper sheets in the yard. On the following morning, when he returned to work, the things were gone. He recognized the property of the yard. He recognized them because he had used material similar to that in the course of his work in the yard.

The defendant said he was a marine hawker, and bought to copper a small quantity at a time. He hoarded them until he had accumulated sufficient to bring in \$3 or \$4. He intended to catch the early ferry to Hongkong yesterday to sell the copper when he was arrested.

Serjt. Cayrell pointed out that it was not probable that the defendant, if he had bought his stock from time to time, would have accumulated nails all of the same size; and, said the sergeant, if the defendant had in fact intended to take the things over to Hongkong to sell, it would have been easier for him to catch the Shamshui ferry, instead of walking all the way to Yau-mai.

That settled whatever doubt his Worship might have had.—One month.

JAPANESE LOAN CREATES SENSATION AMONG PEOPLE OF SHANTUNG PROVINCE.

According to the reports of Peking agents of the native gentry, there are certain conditions in connection with the conclusion of the Yen 9,000,000 by Japan single-handed to the Chinese government. The report has caused a sensation in this city because the Shantung people strongly oppose direct negotiation between Japan and China about the settlement of the Kiaochow issue. It is alleged that in certain Sino-foreign quarters so as to pave the way for formal negotiations. It may be that the natives of this province are too sensitive and smart in connection with the Shantung affair which leads them to scent "hidden negotiations" because the Japanese say that with the exception of security, that was no other condition on the recent loan which, they say, cannot and should not be mixed up with the Kiaochow middle.

The Japanese owned Chinese vernacular papers are severely criticising the articles of J. Timmons about Shantung. The Tsinan Jihpao challenges this American pressman to prove on the spot what he had said about the Japanese and their beloved country.

According to the Japanese papers, in the same way as former Germany, the present industrial and commercial prosperity and abundance of Japan and the Japanese are being viewed with an envious eye by foreigners and secondly there is the burning racial question between the east and the west so that it is not surprising that there are so many Americans and others write critically about the Land of the Rising Sun whose actions in China are always termed as aggressive and self-seeking by these foreign sentimentalists.

Mr. Kobayashi, former Japanese financial representative in China, has contributed an article to the Japanese Daily "Tsingtao Jihpao" with reference to the wine and tobacco loan from the Pacific Development Company. According to the opinions of this Japanese financial expert, the Americans are going to reorganize the wine and tobacco bureau in such a way that the British-American Tobacco Company can establish monopolies in this country in the future. The article is being reproduced by the Chinese papers and is drawing considerable attention from the Chinese wine and tobacco interest.—North China Star.

Mr. S. Komor leaves to-day for Japan by the a.s. "Innsbruck."

Mr. Harold P. Nachtrieb is in Hongkong, stopping at the Hongkong Hotel. Mr. Nachtrieb is investigating the coastwise feeder service of the United States Shipping Board with a view to improvement therein.

Mrs. Wall and family, Mr. Dunn and Mrs. Dunn and family were passengers on the a.s. "Andre Lebon," which arrived yesterday. On the same vessel were Mr. Carl Shively, a Chandler, and General Barff.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

James F. Hutton & Co., Ltd., Manchester, report on February 18—

The past week has seen a considerable extension of activity in the raw material market and cotton values have appreciated remarkably. All factors appear to have been bullish and after a steady upward movement in the early part of the week prices have risen very rapidly indeed during the last few days; both American spot and futures reaching new high records. New York has been strong, and with heavy Liverpool and trade buying generally, and bear covering all positions have been raised considerably, news especially gaining in strength.

Egyptian cotton has also been affected by the general buoyant tone, and as the result of heavy covering in this section the persistent advance has developed into an absolutely runaway market, prices rising phenomenally from day to day. In the yarn and cloth sections, rising cotton values have been immediately reflected in prices which have moved up sharply. At the opening of the week there appeared to be much greater confidence in present values, and rather more business was put through for the distant deliveries at present required than has latterly been the case. This has however been checked by the advance now demanded by producers, the tone generally being very strong and firm indeed. Enquiry is still very abundant and it does not yet appear that any outlets have even temporarily satisfied their needs. Goods that are obtainable for early delivery are much sought after and stock lots are readily disposed of. Both China and India have shown a tendency to operate more freely and Java, Singapore, South America and West Africa have also bought to some extent. On the 10th inst. silver reached the new high record of 89½d. but after a slight fall, owing to the higher New York exchange a sudden sharp reaction has taken place. The cause of this is none too clear at present but it appears to be largely owing to the fact that China buying, which has been the main support of the market for the past six months, suddenly ceased, and instead of buying, China showed some inclination to sell. Later, rather heavy Continental selling accentuated the fall and spot silver fell to 82d. on the 14th. With a resumption of buying by China at the close of the week the price has recovered slightly.

"WALLA-WALLA" LAUNCHES, Phone No. 3516.

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

The chairman of the United States Shipping Board has announced that an appeal against the injunction prohibiting the sale of the former German ships to British interests will be filed, and he expected that William Randolph Hearst, on whose application the injunction was granted, will be required to furnish bonds to protect the Shipping Board against any loss through the ships being idle, should the final decision of the courts be against him.

Mr. Stevens, former Vice-Chairman of the Shipping Board, when giving evidence before the Senate Commerce Committee, said that the value of the thirty former German ships, for which the board had received bids was twice or three times the amount of the bids received—namely \$68,000,000 to \$79,000,000 and the bids received for four of the ships for transfer to foreign flags, were double the highest American bids for three of the vessels and \$500,000 more for the fourth ship.

The foreign bids were rejected, in accordance with the policy of keeping the ships under the American flag. Mr. Stevens added that there was no reason why the Shipping Board should not operate the ships to prove or disprove the frequent claim that the United States could not compete with other countries on the seas.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, 7th April, 1920, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1919.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st April to WEDNESDAY, 7th April, 1920, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors. J. H. TAGGART, Manager and Secretary. Hongkong, March 26, 1920.

TO-NIGHT

at 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW

at 2.15, 5 & 9.15 p.m.

POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCES

of

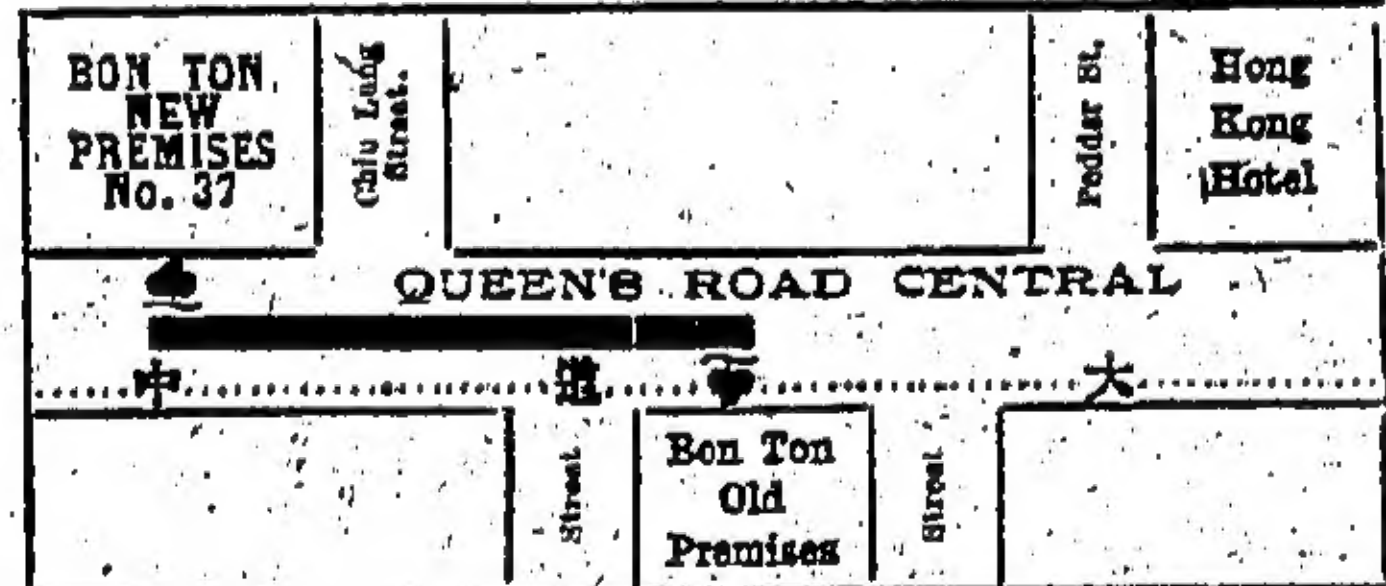
"A DAUGHTER OF GODS"

at

THE CORONET

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The attention of our customers is called to the fact that we have removed to No. 37, Queen's Road Central, and the position of OUR PREMISES is indicated by the following SKETCH.



THE BON TON LADIES' TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS, ETC. HONGKONG, March 26, 1920. Tel. 928.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC., HONGKONG.

FOR SEATTLE DIRECT VIA JAPAN PORTS.

U.S.S.B.

S. S. "WEST JESSUP"

30th March 1920.

For Freight and Particulars apply—

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC., Agents.

Telephone No. 3008.

Powell's Building.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

First Division.
Grand Exhibition Match.
Cura Y Rest
(winners of League)
SATURDAY, 27th March.
On Club Ground at 4.15 p.m.
Followed by Presentation of League Cup.
Admission to stand 50 cents.
J. TALSTON,
Hon. Secretary.
H. K. Football League.
Hongkong, March 26, 1920.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

GOOD FRIDAY

ORATORIO SELECTIONS
at 9.15 P.M.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY, March 29, 1920, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
1 White Enamelled Cabinet.
1 Beauty Cabinet Table.
1 Lightning Household Churn.
And
A Quantity of Sundries.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, March 26, 1920.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISEA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.
THE Company's Steamship "TAMBA MARU," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.
Goods not cleared by the April 1, 1920, will be subject to rent.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISEA Agents.
Hongkong, March 26, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "INNSBRUCK," From VENICE, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st prox. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 15th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 31st prox. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., Ltd. Agents.
Hongkong, March 26, 1920.

A LIFE SAVER.

IT is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its speedy cure of cramps in the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal pains. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the consignor),

TUESDAY,

March 30, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms No. 4, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.
A Small Consignment of HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c., comprising:—
Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Battenberg and Drawwork Bedspreads, Table Covers, Crochet and Drawwork Dollies.

Also

A few lots of Brass Jardiniere, Large Kinkara Vases, Japanese Vases.
And
Two Travelling bags and Suit Cases. (All new goods and in small lots).
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 26, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONSIGNOR),

ON

TUESDAY,

March 30, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 4, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, &c., &c., comprising:—

Chairs, Sofas, Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables and Chairs, Washstands, &c., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Gas and Electric, Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screens, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets new and second-hand.

Also

Four Pianos, One Enamelled Bath, Camera, &c., &c.,
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 26, 1920.

ON

WEDNESDAY,

March 31, 1920, at 5.00 p.m., 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8 Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A Collection of Genuine Postage Stamps, Consisting of:—
A fine selection of War Stamps of British Colonies and New Europe, rare Ceylon, Newfoundland, &c., &c.,
On view from Friday, 26th March, 1920.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 26, 1920.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from MAJOR GENERAL KELLY, to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 12th April, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., at HEAD QUARTER HOUSE, THE WHEEL OF THE

Valuable Household Furniture, &c., &c., therein contained, consisting of:—

Hall—Hallstand, side and Card tables, Clock, Chinese rug, &c.
Drawing Room—Blackwood Cabinets, Tables, Stools and Flower stands, Sofa and chairs, Water colours, Standard lamps, Chinese vases, Carpet, Curtains, &c., &c., and one Arm Piano by Steck with about 150 rolls music.

Dining Room—Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Sideboard, Dinner Wagons, Dinner Services & a large quantity of GLASSWARE and CROCKERY, Curtains, Screens and several Japanese Wara Colours and a quantity of E.P. Ware.

Billiard Room—One Billiard Table by Stevens & Co., together with all accessories, chairs, pictures, &c.
Study—Bookcase, Writing tables, Barograph, &c.

Bed Rooms—Double & Single Brass-mounted Beds, Camphorwood Wardrobes and Chest of Drawers, Toilet table, Linen baskets, Toilet crockery, &c., &c.

Out-buildings, Garden and Cook-house—Several Rickshaws, Lawn mowers, Tennis nets and poles, Badminton and Croquet sets, Stove and cooking utensils, &c.

And
A large number of Pots of Plants. Catalogue will be issued.
On view from Saturday, the 10th April.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 26, 1920.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WALK OVER

SMART FOOTWEAR

IN BOOTS & SHOES.

COMFORTABLE WHEN NEW.

STYLISH WHEN OLD.

Prices \$13.50 to \$16.50

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW CONSIGNMENT OF WALK OVER

LIGHTWEIGHT GOLF SHOES

BLACK & BROWN CREAM in bottles 25 cts.

BLACK & BROWN PASTE in tins 20 cts.

COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS AND RECORDS

Supply You

WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD

CLASSICAL,

OPERATIC,

SONG, and DANCE.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY.

THE "COLUMBIA" SHOP

16, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

TEL. 1332.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR:

COLE, DODGE AND OLDSMOBILE CARS,

FEDERAL TRUCKS-FISK TYRES,

HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTORCYCLES, ARROW,

BRENNAN, JACOBSEN, MEITZ, RED WING,

ROBERTS, & VENN-SEVERIN MARINE ENGINES.

We stock Spare Parts also carry a complete line of Auto-Accessories and Motorboat Fittings.

MOTOR CAR STORAGE

AND

Repairs of all descriptions under European supervision.

Re-painting a specialty.

INQUIRIES AND INSPECTION INVITED.

Call at our Motor Garage

No. 7 Russell Street OR Phone 658.

NOTICE.

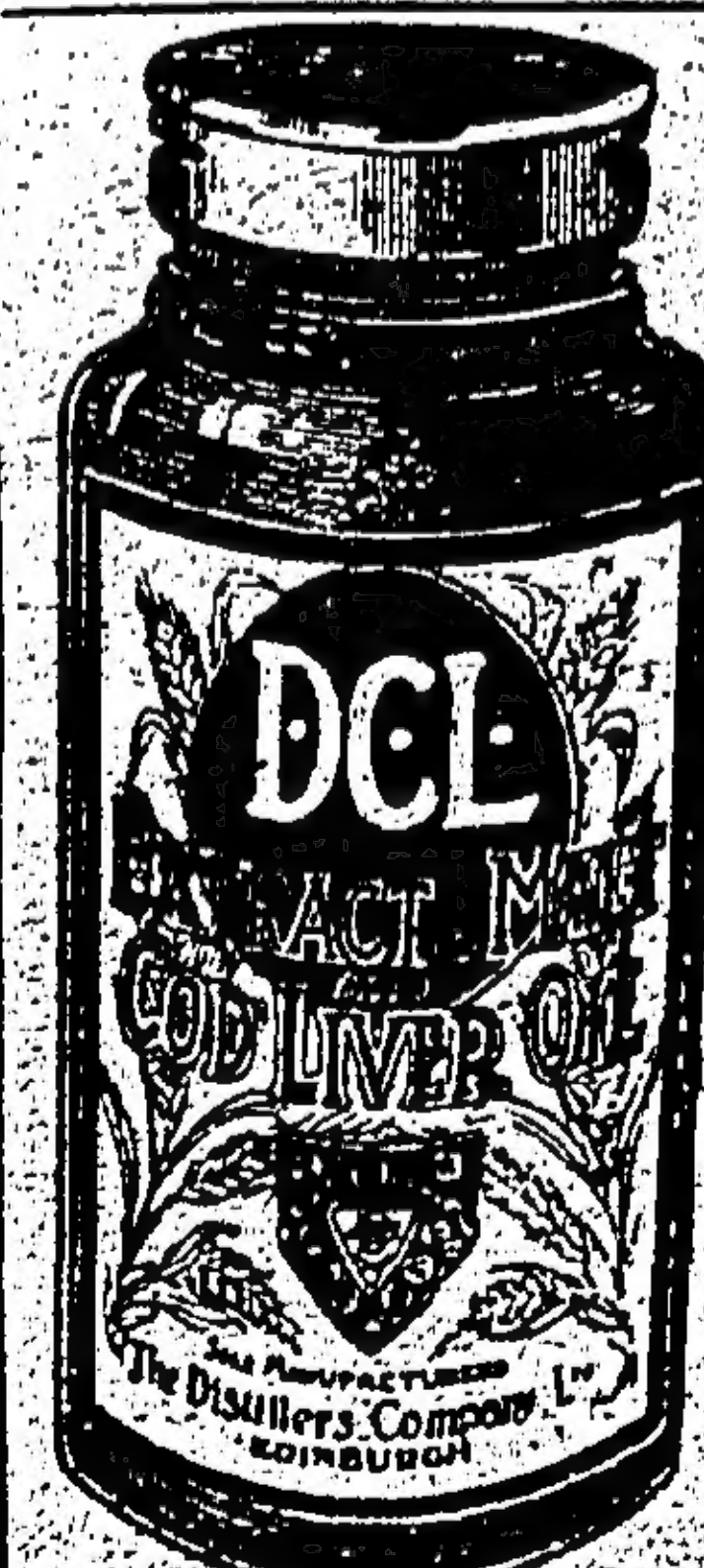
We have just received fresh stocks of all CUTEX preparations. CUTEX is absolutely the last thing in manure. Try it.

Pepodent Tooth Paste, the scientific new departure in Dental Preparations. Prices lowered by high exchange.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone No. 1877.



"D.C.L."

MALT EXTRACT

with

COD LIVER OIL

Is made from the finest selected Barley and malted with the greatest care on the Company's own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY, Ltd.

EDINBURGH

Price per 1 lb. Jar ... \$1.00

2 lb. Jar ... 1.80

SOLE AGENTS—

GANDE, PRICE & COMPANY, Ltd.,

Tel. No. 122. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS—

To Macao daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m.)
From Macao daily at 8.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 6 p.m.)Police permits to leave the Colony are not required.
Further information may be obtained at the Consular's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK via Panama Canal.

S.S. "DACRE CASTLE"

Sailing on or about April 28th.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

FOR SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK"

Sailing on or about March 28th.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about March 28th.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA

FOR JAVA.

S.S. "HOKUTU MARU"

Sailing on or about 3rd April.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAITO KAIUN KAISHA.)

Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to South AFRICAN

PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA.

in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS COMPLETE STOCK.

(ESTABLISHED 1880). SINGON & CO. (TELEPHONE 518).

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ANDES MARU Wednesday, 31st March.

HAYAMA MARU (Call Marseilles) April.

HAYAMA MARU (Call Marseilles) May.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Manzanillo, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

TACOMA MARU Monday, 5th April.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

GANGES MARU Monday, 29th March.

BURMA MARU Saturday, 10th April.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

UNNAN MARU Wednesday, 7th April.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

KOSORU MARU Sunday, 4th April.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

ARABIA MARU (Call Shanghai) Tuesday, 8th April.

MANILA MARU (Call Shanghai) Tuesday, 8th April.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

AMAKUSA MARU Sunday, 28th March.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SOSBU MARU Thursday, 25th March.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager. No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO.

For MELBOURNE & SYDNEY, via MANILA, SANDAKAN & QUEENSLAND PORTS.

"GABO" (Cargo only) sailing on or about 24th March.

"HWAH FENG" (calling at Port Darwin) 1st April.

"VICTORIA" 10th April.

For Passage and Freight apply to—

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112 Cornsight Road Central.

Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	WENCHOW	Mar. 27, 10 p.m.
CHONGCHING AND NEWYANG	HUNAN	Mar. 27, 10 p.m.
SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN	CHUAN	Mar. 27, 4 p.m.
WUHU	CHENGLANG	Mar. 28, at Noon.
SWATOW & RANGKON	CHENHUA	Mar. 30, at 9 a.m.
TIENTSIN	HUICHOW	Mar. 30, at Noon.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	SUYANG	Mar. 30, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, SANDAKAN & SYDNEY via		
PORTS	CHENHUA	Mar. 30, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHENKANG	April 1, at Noon.
SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN	TAIYAN	April 3, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

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FOR SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"ELDRIDGE" About April 5th.

"CITY OF SPOKANE" About April 27th.

"IONIAN" About May 5th.

"CROSSKEYS" About June 2nd.

For PORTLAND Direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"PAWLETT" About March 31st.

"COAKET" About April 23rd.

"WABAN" About May 15th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

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FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

S.S. "BENSALEM"

About APRIL 10th.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "WEST WIND"

About APRIL 17th.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "DRYDEN"

About APRIL 17th.

Via PANAMA.

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LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.

HONGKONG TO LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

DUE INWARDS ABOUT SAILING FOR LOS ANGELES ABOUT

S.S. WEST HIKKA April 15. S.S. WEST HIKKA April 17.

S.S. VINITA May 15. S.S. VINITA May 17.

S.S. WEST NIVARIA June 15. S.S. WEST NIVARIA June 17.

S.S. WEST MONTOP July 15. S.S. WEST MONTOP July 17.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian overland points; no transshipment en route.

Shipside connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

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BRANCH OFFICES—Kobe, SHANGHAI, MANILA, SINGAPORE.

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CHAS. E. RICHARDSON, General Agent for South China.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong.

SIBERIA MARU 22,000 1st April (from Yokohama).

PERIA MARU 20,000 19th April.

KORU MARU 20,000 3rd May.

TENYO MARU 22,000 24th May.

From Kobe. *Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong.

SIBERIA MARU 22,000 May 11th.

KORU MARU 20,000 July 12th.

TENYO MARU 22,000 Sept. 9th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

Direct Freight Service to CUBA and NEW ORLEANS, via San Francisco, Balboa and the Panama Canal.

Steamers.

CHOYO MARU Leaves Hongkong April or May.

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SHIPPING

C. P. O. S.

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

Steamers

Empress of Japan Mar. 29 April 13

Monteagle Mar. 30 April 23

Empress of Asia April 8 April 24

Empress of Russia May 6 May 24

Empress of Japan May 26 June 16

Empress of Asia June 3 June 21

Monteagle June 8 July 3

Empress of Russia July 1 July 19

Empress of Japan July 20 Aug. 10

Empress of Asia July 29 Aug. 18

Monteagle Aug. 13 Sept. 3

Empress of Russia Aug. 28 Sept. 13

Empress of Japan Sept. 14 Oct. 5

Empress of Asia Sept. 23 Oct. 11

For 15000 Tons Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Empress of Japan 15,000 Tons Reg. Gold \$400 Tons Reg. Gold \$485.00

Empress of Asia 15,000 Tons Reg. Gold \$400 Tons Reg. Gold \$485.00

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Empress of Japan 15,000 Tons Reg. Gold \$400 Tons Reg. Gold \$485.00

Empress of Asia 15,000 Tons Reg. Gold \$400 Tons Reg. Gold \$485.00

Empress of Russia 15,000 Tons Reg. Gold \$400 Tons Reg. Gold \$485.00

Empress of Japan 15,000 Tons Reg. Gold \$400 Tons Reg. Gold \$485.00

Empress of Asia 15,000 Tons Reg. Gold \$400 Tons Reg. Gold \$485.00

Empress of Russia 15,000 Tons Reg. Gold \$400 Tons Reg. Gold \$485.00

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S. S.	Tons	From (about)	Destination
"BANCA" (Cargo only)	4,000	1st April	MANRILLAS LONDON & Antwerp
"KRIVA"	9,000	15th April	MANRILLAS LONDON & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	4,400	17th April	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From (about)	Destination
"JAPAN"	6,000	30th Mar.	Singapore, Rangoon and Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,400	25th April	Singapore, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne
"EASTERN"	4,000	15th May	Singapore, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From (about)	Destination
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,800	4th April	Shanghai and Kobe
"DILWARA"	9,000	15th April	Shanghai and Kobe
"NORE"	6,700	5th April	Shanghai and Kobe

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Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

Ship	Day	Time
KATORI MARU	Tuesday, 15th April	at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU	Sunday, 2nd May	at 11 a.m.
TOYOHASHI MARU (Calling Manila)	Wednesday, 5th May	at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

Ship	Day	Time
KAGA MARU	Friday, 2nd April	at Noon
YOROHAMA MARU	Friday, 16th April	at Noon

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

Ship	Day	Time
DAKAR MARU	End of April	
TSUYAMA MARU	End of April	

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

Ship	Day	Time
TOBA MARU	Sunday, 11th April	
WAKASA MARU (Calling Genoa)	Beginning of May	

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

Ship	Day	Time
TANGO MARU	Monday, 29th Mar.	at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU	Wednesday, 31st April	at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroto, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

Ship	Day	Time
GENOA MARU	Wednesday, 7th April	

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

Ship	Day	Time
TOBA MARU	Tuesday, 6th April	

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

Ship	Day	Time
SHINZUI MARU	Monday, 5th April	
MEIOCHI MARU	Wednesday, 7th April	

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

Ship	Day	Time
HAKODATE MARU	Saturday, 3rd April	
RANGOON MARU	Monday, 19th April	

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

Ship	Day	Time
AKI MARU	Saturday, 17th April, at 11 a.m.	
TANGO MARU	Saturday, 2nd May, at 11 a.m.	

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

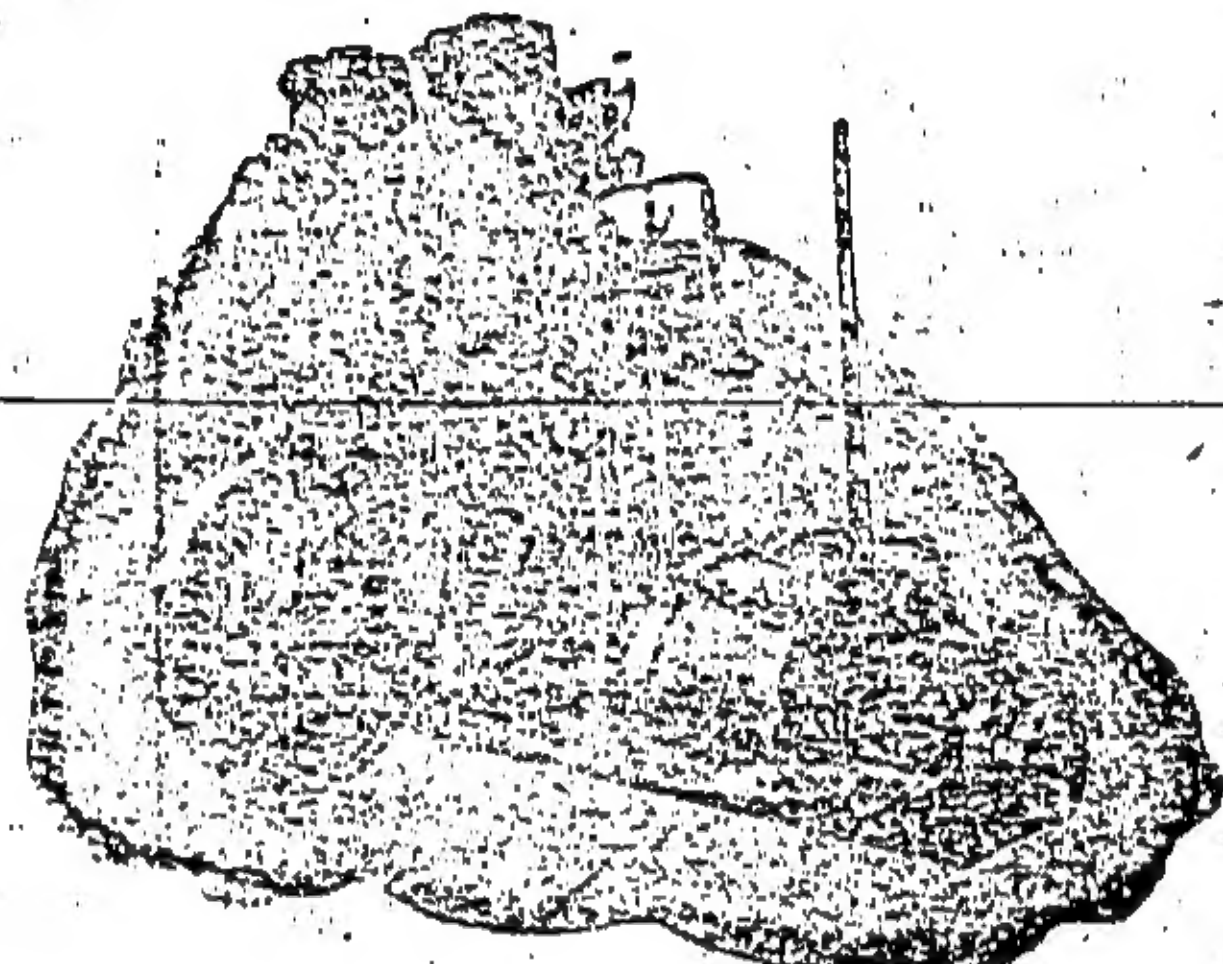
Ship	Day	Time
TAMBA MARU	Friday, 26th March, at 3 p.m.	
TENSHIN MARU	Wednesday, 31st March	
MISHIMA MARU	Tuesday, 6th April, at 11 a.m.	

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Reliability and
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NEW, KASADA, BIRAI, KAMITA,
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via Persian Gulf, OCEANIC,
ITAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH
AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer Dilwara

is carrying His Majesty's Mail, will

be despatched from this port on or about

17th April, 1920 taking Cargo for the

above ports. Passengers' accommodation

in the connecting vessel, if available

secured before departure from Hongkong.

Bulk and Valuable Cargo for Italy,

France and London (under arrangement)

will be conveyed in this steamer

proceeding via Bombay and there

transhipped to the onerating steamer

for Marseilles and London.

If parcels will be received at this Office

until 12 Noon the day before sailing.

The contents and value of all packages

are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates

etc apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Hongkong, March 23, 1920.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS

"EQUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA"
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The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

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S.S. "COLOMBIA" WEDNESDAY, April 1st.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" WEDNESDAY, May 15th.

S.S. "EQUADOR" WEDNESDAY, June 16th.

ALSO

The following U.S. Shipping Board vessels

S.S. "WEST NIGER" THURSDAY April 15th, for San

Francisco via usual ports of call.

S.S. "INSER" End of April for San Francisco via

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S.S. "WEST KASSON" Late April, for Baltimore, via Suez and canal

Ports of call.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all Ports in the United

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U.S.A. PACIFIC COAST—JAPAN, CHINA & PHILIPPINES.

For SEATTLE & VANCOUVER. For SAN FRANCISCO.

"WEST JESSUP" 30th Mar. "WEST CACTUS" 29th Mar.

ALSO

Cosmopolitan Shipping Co. Amalgamated with Green Star Line

New York New York

Operating Baltimore via Panama service, to the Far East.

Arrivals and sailings to be announced later.

Through rates quoted and through Bills of Lading to all overland points in

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STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

HONGKONG.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT VIA
JAPAN PORTS.

U.S.S.B.

S.S. "WEST CACTUS"
29th March, 1920.

For Freight and Particulars apply to—

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Telephone No. 3008. Powell's Building.

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE

Next sailing for SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "TJISONDARI"

On 2nd of April.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have

accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the

United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

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Length 787 Feet.

Length on Blocks 750 Feet.

Depth on Centre of

SILL (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 ins.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—

Capable of Handling Ships Up

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COMMONWEALTH
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BRITISH CRITICISMS.

MR. LARKIN'S REPLY.

Mr. H. B. G. Larkin, the London manager of the Commonwealth Shipping Line, is so actively employed in the direct work of his office far more than an occasional interview on the subject of criticisms adverse to it. More than once one has tried to persuade him to say something in this regard, only to find him disinclined for publicity. Now and again, however, the attack upon State ownership of merchant shipping, as exemplified in the Commonwealth line, becomes so insistent, and issues from such high quarters, that it draws Mr. Larkin, in spite of himself, into defence of the interests he represents. Such an occasion is with us just now. Lord Inchcape has attacked once more the principle of State ownership, and, as always, his remarks are assured of the interest of the whole shipping world of this country. And that being so, Mr. Larkin has made a statement by interview in reply to the contentions of the shipowning companies as voiced by this eminent spokesman.

As to the argument that in the very nature of the case a Government undertaking of this kind is sure to fail, the general manager of the Commonwealth Line replies that there is no sound reason for this belief. Given, he says, the freedom from Government department restrictions which he, for example, enjoys, there is no reason at all why any man with a knowledge of his business and a staff chosen and appointed by himself, should not be able to conduct a shipping line as efficiently as he could for private shareholders, while as against the statement that the Commonwealth Line must in the end be prejudicial to Australia, involving the whole commercial community in loss, he answers that so far, at all events, the result has been anything but disastrous, and that there is no fear of the future unless the private companies, by means of a war of rates, force freights down to an unpayable basis—in which event, however, he goes on to say, "Australia would, by reason of the cheaper carriage of every ton of her imports and exports gain far more than any amount lost by the Commonwealth Line."

From this point Mr. Larkin goes on to emphasise the fact that it is Mr. Hughes's wish to avoid any rate-war, and he contends that, as there was room in days gone by for two big German lines to run on friendly terms with the British lines, so there should be room in the future for this Australian-owned fleet. The Prime Minister's argument, says Mr. Larkin, further, is unanswerable, viz., that it is open to the Government to say that it is its duty to ensure that its producers and consumers shall at all times and in any emergency be guaranteed an adequate means of transport at reasonable cost and under equitable conditions. Already British exporters and Australian importers have greatly benefited by the establishment of the line, and notably by new conditions of carriage not previously at their service—such, for example, as the application of the terms of the Commonwealth Sea Carriage of Goods Act to their bills of lading for all cargo carried to Australia; the increase of the bill of lading valuation limit by 100 per cent.; the payment of interest on the proportion of their freights held by the shipping companies to enforce "good behaviour"; and the opportunity for direct shipment from ports in the United Kingdom to ports in Australia, not generally included in the itinerary of liners. These facts alone, says Mr. Larkin, justify the line's existence. At any rate, they do not suggest dislocation and loss to the whole commercial community.

Lord Inchcape had quoted from a speech by Sir Joseph Cook to show, apparently, that the aims of the Commonwealth Line go beyond that Minister's view of the subject. On the contrary, says Mr. Larkin, the Commonwealth Government is acting quite in conformity with Sir Joseph Cook's policy, in that it is standing behind the Australian business man as a "buffer" and a "support" by its pro-

vision of increased facilities for the expansion of trade between Australia and this country, and by its "limitation" of the opportunities of combines to exploit him. Furthermore, he questions Lord Inchcape's statement that merchants dislike the new scheme. Merchants in Australia, he says, are enthusiastically appreciative of it, and though he admits that in certain quarters, chiefly in older countries, there is always a prejudice against anything new, "this is already disappearing; even from circles where it was most apparent." Finally, Mr. Larkin emphasises that the avowed policy of the Government is not to secure a Government monopoly, "but to foster and assist the advancement of Australian trade, and to promote trade between Great Britain and the Commonwealth."

It is, however, certain that the shipping companies will fight as vigorously as they know how against a scheme which cuts into some of their traditional and most valued privileges. Not only the great interests supervised by Lord Inchcape are in the field. At last week's annual meeting of the Orient Company, for example, Sir Kenneth Anderson's remarks in this regard were full of interest. Referring to it as, with the uncertainty as to the mail contract with the Commonwealth, a matter "which must give pause to any owner who contemplates building new tonnage for the Australian trade," he went on to say that the proposal of the Commonwealth Government to develop its fleet of merchant ships "cannot but discourage the private enterprise and initiative which during the last 40 years has provided Australia with steamer services considerably in excess of the trade's requirements and unsurpassed in quality or cheapness by any trade in the world. It is obvious that the prospect of having to compete with a line the policy of which may be dictated by considerations other than purely economic considerations, a line which may make good its losses out of the taxpayers' pockets, is a discouraging one. It is equally obvious that so long as this policy commands sufficient popular support, and cost is disregarded, such a line can be maintained, but in these conditions it will in time be found that private enterprise, which is subject to the humdrum necessity of making ends meet, cannot permanently co-exist with Government enterprise. . . . and I believe that the one will be found a poor substitute for the other. . . . The general adoption of such a policy in international trade would have the most untoward consequences. . . . If international trade is to become the province of Governments, and State is to trade with State, every transaction, however trivial, will contain the germ of a possible difference, the occasions of international discord will be indefinitely multiplied, and in the last report there will be no court of appeal except the appeal to force. . . . We have, in fact, to look no farther than the war from which we are now emerging to find an instance where militarist ambitions might have been held in check if they had not been reinforced by designs of commercial supremacy created and fostered by the German Government. Often in the past the slow embitterment of international relations by tariffs, or the accumulated grievances of individual traders working on popular passion have, avowedly, or under some more or less specious pretext, forced Government into wars. The result of this influence has been had enough in the past. But what will be the result in the future if Governments themselves become immediately concerned with buying and selling? 'Nationalisation' would convert every private and individual dispute into a public and collective quarrel. If Governments wish to keep out of wars they had better, as Governments, keep out of business."

Clearly there is much feeling abroad in the shipping world as to the Commonwealth Line.

DESPONDENCY DUE TO
CONSTIPATION.

WOMEN often suffer from nervous and despondent. When this is due to constipation it is easily corrected by taking an occasional dose of Chamberlain's Cathartic Tablets. These tablets are easy to take and pleasant to eat. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

WOMAN'S INTUITION.

AN INTERESTING STUDY IN
PSYCHOLOGY.

THE FEMALE MIND.

Lecturing on "The Psychology of the Female Mind" at the Victoria Institute, London, Dr. A. T. Schofield told a story illustrating woman's intuitive power.

He and a woman friend had been driving with a man who was a prominent citizen, philanthropist, and social reformer. When this man had left them the lady said, "That is one of the most wicked men I have ever met," and persisted in her opinion. Three years later Dr. Schofield had the man, in whom he had profoundly believed, in his consulting-room, and was warning him that unless he signed a confession of the most flagrant misconduct and undertook to leave the country within twenty-four hours the matter would be put in the hands of the police and he would go to penal servitude. The man signed and fled.

It was intuitive power in women, Dr. Schofield said, that made them impatient of long arguments. Men possess intuition and instinct, but do not trust it or use it as much as women do, although the results are often more correct. They like to proceed by careful reasoning where a woman jumps to a conclusion. There were well-marked differences in the mental outlook of the sexes, but to his mind no question of the inferiority of one to the other. Men, however, can only see women's mind exteriorly—from without. Dr. Schofield said he longed and waited for some woman of deep insight to give the true exterior view. So far Ellen Key was the only woman who had written on psychology.

THE GREAT SEX LEVELLER.

The task of differentiating between the spiritual outlook of the two sexes was difficult. Women generally are more spiritual as well as more emotional than men, but the invention of machinery—a great leveller of sex—brings a slow approximation of type. With the substitution of machinery for manual labour in all processes of life man's bodily powers are discounted, his intellectual powers developed and relieved of constant physical exhaustion, and his spiritual outlook approximates more nearly that of women.

The actual production of children has always had a far-reaching effect on the psychology of the female mind. "When we really grasp these sex facts," said Dr. Schofield, "that the actual production of the race, as well as its early education and formation of character, is the definite province of women, and also that men specially are distinctly the work of the mother for men mostly reproduce the characters of their mothers, and daughters that of their fathers,—we see that the quality of our women must be a great factor in the future of our country. The mothers of England are her greatest hope."

"We see how much turns on the psychology of the female mind of today. The woman's mind, by her own use of the unconscious mind, and by her strong emotions and more developed spirituality, is especially adapted for the formation of character in children. She is qualified to produce what Matthew Arnold called the three essentials of education—an atmosphere, a discipline, a life."

CRUEL IGNORANCE.

"The mother's atmosphere is stronger than heredity, and I would urge that every training college for women should include special instruction in the right education of childhood. It is not only the height of folly but absolutely cruel to allow girls to become wives and mothers without their acquiring any knowledge of their mighty forces, any idea of the value of their own minds, or any skill in the use of their great but simple powers."

Dr. Schofield noted the advent of a cheerful, almost a sexual race in the vast army of spinsters that would succeed in giving a new ideal of this class. The combination of the fuller opening up of commercial, and industrial life, the advancement into the professions, and the independent status of the twentieth century made the spinster's life happier and more dignified, because it was on a sounder economic basis of support.

Women's economic dependence had been one of the most profound factors in the psychology of the female mind. So long as they were dependent they must retain many of the characteristics peculiar to the servile. Until the economic position of woman was altered they were most unfairly handicapped.

Professional and business careers had to some small extent solved the question, but much remained to be done. It was futile to strike off her shackles, one by one, as long as the most galling of all was retained in the form of economic dependence.

BEST MEDICINE MADE.

A better medicine can not be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It gives the lungs, opens the secretions, aids expectoration, and assists nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Besides, it contains no opiates and is perfectly safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

CORRESPONDENCE.

STILL ANOTHER SUGGESTION.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Dear Sir,—I cannot think that the general public would agree to the suggestion that the "Finest Site" should be built upon, or that the War Memorial should be erected at Stanley.

My recollection of previous correspondence is that a syndicate approached the Government some years ago with the suggestion that a "skyscraper" of enormous height should be built upon the site, since an ordinary building would not pay on account of the high value of the ground.

The Government could not see their way to agree to this, and, I believe, the public sentiment at that time was to the effect that the few open spaces still left on the Harbour Front should be preserved for public use, and it was suggested that the site should be laid out, with seats, and a Band stand erected.

The Government did not feel however that they could promise not to sell the site, and as far as I know it has remained open for purchase since then, this being the reason that it is not laid out for public use.

A visitor passing through not long ago remarked on the absence of any place on the Harbour Front where one could rest and enjoy the view, and I am sure that the retention of the site for this purpose would be much appreciated, provided some means of preventing the lower class of Chinese from misusing the seating accommodation could be found. At Home no one improperly dressed, or acting in an offensive manner would be allowed to use public seats in the Parks, and it appears to me that some steps might be taken here to educate the Chinese in the proper use of public accommodation.

I went to a seat on one of the Peak roads the other day, and found it covered with chewed sugar cane, while someone had expectorated freely all round it.

The Chinese rightly resent regulations directed against them as a class, and there should be no need for this if the higher classes tried to educate their countrymen in the direction indicated, since much of the present disregard of the comfort of others is probably due to ignorance.

In conclusion I should like to remark that the aspirations cast on members of the Hongkong Club seem to be, quite uncalled for, and that the retention of the site for public purposes appears to be a public matter, and not merely the concern of members of the Club.

It is admitted that the lack of office accommodation is becoming a serious problem, but the use of the "finest site" would not help it much, and the true remedy appears to be strong and increasing pressure on the Military and Naval Authorities, whose large holdings in the centre of the City seem quite unnecessary, owing to the possibilities of Aviation.—Yours truly, X.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

THE FOCHOW AFFAIR.

[BY COURTESY "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

PEKING, March 24.

The Chinese Government has addressed a Note to the Japanese Government demanding compensation for the victims of the Fochow massacres, the dismissal of Consul and an apology.

Anticipating this request, the Japanese Consul has been already transferred.

Chinese official circles regarding the Japanese attitude, as very reasonable leading to the hope of improvement in the relations between the two countries.

JAPANESE SOLDIERS TRAMP
ACROSS GOBI DESERT.

PEKING, March 24.

A party of thirty-eight Japanese soldiers, who, forced to enter Mongolia from Siberia, tramped across the Gobi Desert and who were later assisted by automobiles sent by the Chinese authorities, have reached Peking.

CHINA RECOGNISES POLAND.

PEKING, March 24.

The Chinese Government has decided to recognise Poland as an independent State.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

EVERY family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at all times. Sprains may be cured in much less time when promptly treated. Cuts, burns, lame shoulder, pains in the side and chest, and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. Try this liniment and become acquainted with its qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the China Mail.]

BIRMINGHAM LORD MAYOR
MURDERED.

LONDON, March 24th. In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson, replying to Lord Robert Cecil, said that he had no further information regarding the murder of the Lord Mayor of Cork.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor asked Mr. Macpherson whether a number of soldiers visited the residence and insisted on examining the whole premises despite the protests of the bereaved, and enquired if it was in order to destroy the evidence. (Loud cries of "Monstrous!" and "With draw!")

Mr. Macpherson replied reflecting the general resentment of the latter part of the question—that it was a monstrous suggestion to condemn soldiers who were merely acting under orders.

Mr. J. Macneil, "Police murder," Mr. Macpherson said, that if the authorities had not entered the scene an accusation would have been made against the British Government that it did not attempt to detect the murderer because the deceased was a Sinn Féiner. A thorough search was made in order to discover evidence likely to trace the murderer.

LONDON, March 24th. In the House of Commons, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, replying to his statement—cabled yesterday—reflecting upon the conduct of the soldiers searching the Lord Mayor's house at Cork, said that Mr. Macpherson's subsequent explanation disposed of his remarks. The explanation, moreover, did the officer concerned great credit.

THREAT OF REVOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, March 25th. Constitutional guarantees have been suspended in Salvador owing to a threatened revolution.

NEW SECRETARY OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, March 25th. The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has reported favourably in connection with the nomination of Mr. Bainbridge Colby, as Secretary of State.

ROME-TO-TOKYO FLIGHT.

ROME, March 18th. At a message from Calcutta of March 15th states that Lieutenant Ferrarini and Masiero have arrived there without a mishap and met with an enthusiastic reception.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

FISH! FISH!

FINNAN HADDOCK	60 cents per lb.
FILLET HADDOCK	65 "
KIPPERS	45 "
SALT SIBERIAN SALMON	20 "

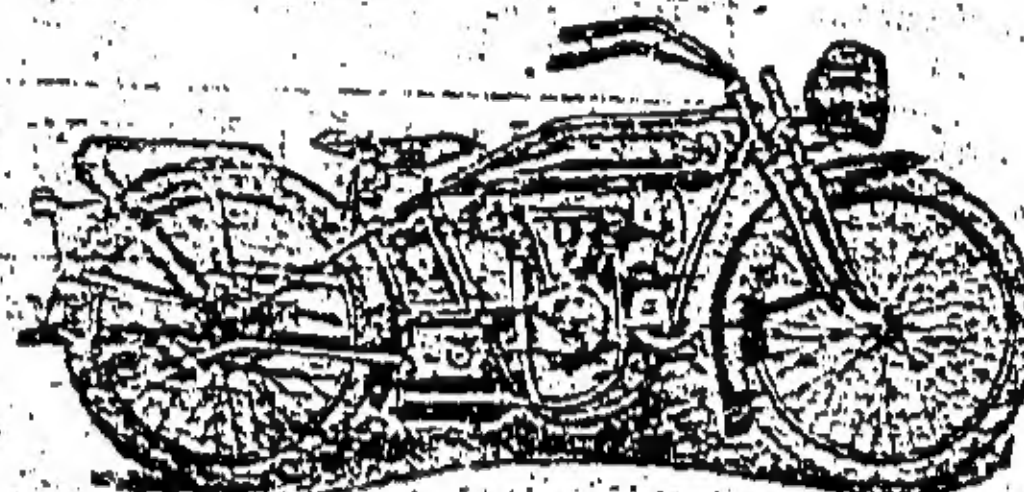
New Shipment just arrived.

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DEVONSHIRE CREAM

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AS GOOD AS IT LOOKS.

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FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY

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SATURDAY, 27th March 1920,

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"IT MAY BE YOUR
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A startling Educational
Photo-play. A true to life story
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A Pleasing Story. Beautiful
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Edith Thornton, Hugh
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Prices: \$1.50 & \$1.00

Children not Admitted.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

DOINGS IN GERMANY

BERLIN, March 20.
The communists captured Essen after two days violent fighting. It is estimated that 300 were killed.

LONDON, March 20.
The federation of labour, wherein all political parties are represented, has submitted to government demands for the punishment of the Kappists, and for organised labour to take charge of armed agencies for the maintenance of law and order, the socialisation of coal and copper mines, and the retirement of Noske.

LONDON, March 20.
The general strike is ended. The workers' demands have been accepted by the government, which is making far-reaching concessions.

BERLIN, March 20.
Decrees issued by the imperial president proclaim Berlin and the province of Brandenburg to be in a state of siege. The police are empowered to search motorcars for unauthorized bearers of arms, who are to be shot on the spot. Extraordinary courts, martial are established.

LONDON, March 20.
The situation in Germany is unquestionably grave, although much remains obscure and chaotic. Communists are urging the workers to continue to strike relentlessly against the government and many quarters in Berlin predict the formation of a communist government within a few days. Meanwhile it appears that the Ebert-Bauer government has not returned to Berlin and the capital is at present leaderless. Fighting continues at Leipzig. A military aeroplane bombed the city. A second plane was shot down by the communists. Hitherto the Kilmarnock staff at Berlin is safe but the embassy has been without flour or lighting for two days. Yesterday a bomb exploded outside the embassy. It is reported that the flight of Ludendorff was apparently a sequel to Bauer's denunciation in the national assembly, declaring that Ludendorff was one of the wire-pullers of the revolution, and proclaiming his intention to mete out stern punishment.

HAMBURG, March 20.
The troops were disarmed without bloodshed. The sailors hoisted the white flag on the cruisers Schwarzburg, Regensburg, and Wittelsbach.

U.S. RAILWAY MEN.

LONDON, March 25.
A conference has been called by President Wilson and is discussing the American railwaymen's demands for wage increases totalling two hundred millions sterling.

U.S. MUST RETAIN YAP.

WASHINGTON, March 25.
The Senate adopted without discussion a resolution proposed by Mr. Lodge asking President Wilson for information with regard to an announcement reported to have been made by the British foreign secretary that the island of Yap was to be given to Japan. Senator Lodge presented a letter from Mr. Ford, secretary of the American Asiatic Association, hoping that Congress would unite to protest against the passing of the administration of that island from the United States, as three Pacific cables radiated thence, and the control of the island is vital to American commerce in the Far East.

TURKEY'S LATEST.

LONDON, March 20.
It is reported that Turkey has concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with the republic of Azerbaijan. The alliance document provides for reciprocal assistance in the event of a foreign power attempting to establish a political, administrative, or economic protectorate over either. Both will refuse to sign the peace treaty or to disarm if the independence of Turkey be endangered or the independence of Azerbaijan be unrecognized. Turkey supplies munitions of war, trains, and Tartar troops. It is considered most likely that the Turkish nationalists arranged the terms of the alliance. Azerbaijan contains the provinces of Baku and Elizavetpol, including the Baku oilfields. It must not be confused with the Persian province of Azerbaijan.

LIDN'T HAPPEN.

LONDON, March 20.
The story of a thousand armed communists disarmed by British, as cabled on March 17, is denied at the War Office.

AMERICA'S FOREIGN LOANS.

WASHINGTON, March 20.
Mr. Davies, who has charge of the government's foreign loans, declared that the treasury is opposed to compounding interest on foreign loans. It is expected that the return on allied loans will be approximately 4.26 per cent.

FLYING STUNTS.

CALCUTTA, March 14.
The Australian airmen Lieutenants Macintosh and Farrer have arrived at Cairo on their way to Australia.

LONDON, March 25.
The Paris union of aeronautical industries dined the Japanese military aviation mission at 'Claridge's'. The president of the union predicted a Paris-Tokyo journey shortly, to be accomplished in an aeroplane in six days by machines fitted with 900 horsepower motors with a new device enabling a uniform altitude of 10,000 metres and an average speed of 125 miles an hour. Each will carry fifteen passengers. He spoke sanguinely of the prospects of higher celerity, whereby Tokyo will be brought within one day of Paris. Mr. Nagaoka, the chief of the Japanese mission, replying, opined that the aeroplane will be the principal weapon in future war, and declared that disaster is awaiting the nation which has not forged this weapon for its defence in peace time.

SILVER

LONDON, March 25.
Montagu's report shows continued decline of prices. Due to large amounts of melted coin offered, there was coyness by buyers for China account, and uncertainty, owing to the vacillations of American exchange. There was a smart rally to-day, due to support from New York. As regards the silver position in China, an apparent increase of spot supplies notes-upcountry reduced. The saturation point might be reached temporarily but probably China will absorb much larger quantities of silver than before the war.

NOTICES.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' EXQUISITE SUMMER HATS
of the latest Parisian Styles and Colours.
CALL AND INSPECT THEM.
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OFFICE, WALL, CEILING, DESK FANS.
100 Volts—50 cyl.
SEE OUR SHOW ROOM
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COMPLETE SUPERIOR BARGAINS
THE WING ON CO. LTD.
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THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE Manila ROPE
STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
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(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT, AND PURE FULL-CREAM MILK.)
The Food Drink with all the Virtues.
1. Generates force and sustains it.
2. Gives strength and maintains it.
3. Easily digested and completely absorbed.
4. Delicious and refreshing.
5. Ready in a moment.
6. Suits all ages and conditions.
7. Keeps in all climates.
Supplied by all Chemists and Grocers.
Also available in Tablet form to be dissolved in the mouth.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., BLOUGH, SUCKS, ENG.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL
HONGKONG.

THE GREAT
ENGLISH ACTRESS
MARIE TEMPEST
In association with
GRAHAM BROWNE.
In a Repertoire of
Famous "Tempest" Comedies.
NIGHTLY at 9.15 p.m. sharp.

TO-NIGHT
FRIDAY, MARCH 26th
OUTCAST
An Indictment. By Hubert Henry Davis.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27th
MRS. DOT
By W. Somerset Maugham.

MONDAY, MARCH 29th
AT THE BARN
By Anthony Wharton.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30th
LAST NIGHT
Henry Arthur Jones' Famous Comedy
MARY GOES FIRST

Plans at **MOULTRIE'S.**
Management:—WILFRED COTTON.

SHIPS DUE TO ARRIVE.

FROM EUROPE.

The s.s. **KEEMUN**, due here Mar. 27 from Europe and sails for Tsingtao and Japan, Mar. 28.

FROM AMERICA.

The s.s. **COLOMBIA**, left San Francisco Mar. 6, and is due here via Honolulu, Japan, Shanghai and Manila Apr. 14.
The s.s. **IXION**, left Seattle Mar. 11 and is due here via Tsingtao, Japan and Manila, April 20.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

The s.s. **ST. ALBANS**, left Melbourne Mar. 8 and is due here via Sydney, Brisbane, Townsville, Cairns, Thursday Island, Sandakan and Manila, Apr. 9.

FROM CALCUTTA.

The s.s. **GREGORY APCAR**, left Calcutta Mar. 10 and is due here via Rangoon, Penang and Singapore Mar. 25.

FROM MANILA.

The s.s. **IXION**, leaves Manila Apr. 10 and is due here Apr. 20.
The s.s. **PROTEUS**, leaves Manila May 7 and is due here May 9.

FROM JAPAN.

The s.s. **JAPAN**, leaves Kobe Mar. 25 and is due here via Moji Mar. 28.
The s.s. **KHIVA**, leaves Yokohama Mar. 25 and is due here via Kobe, Moji and Shanghai Apr. 3.

ARRIVALS.

March 26.
The s.s. **ANDRE LEBON**, Fr., 7,375 tons, from Haiphong, Capt. Cousin, Mc. Mc. & Co. K. Wharf.
The s.s. **CHONG YEAH**, Chi., 588 tons, from Haiphong, Capt. Fletcher, King Lee, Cal.
The s.s. **HUICHOW**, Brit., 1,222 tons, from Swatow, Capt. Lovegrove, B. & S. K. Bay.

The s.s. **CHONGYANG**, Brit., 1,484 tons, from Shanghai and Swatow, Capt. W. F. Baker, J. M. & Co. Wharf.
The s.s. **FOOKSANG**, Brit., 1,887 tons, from Swatow, Capt. Mitchell, J. M. & Co. Wharf.

The s.s. **BAROLD DOLLAR**, Brit., 2,823 tons, from Shanghai, Capt. M. Ridley, B. Dollar, Ast.
The s.s. **SUIYANG**, Brit., 1,894 tons, from Shanghai, Capt. Gibbs, B. & S. B.

March 27.
The s.s. **URAGA MARU** (Jap.), cleared to-day and will sail for Chin Wan Tao at 8 a.m. to-morrow.
The s.s. **WENCHOW** (Brit.), cleared to-day and will sail for Shanghai at 8 a.m. to-morrow.
The s.s. **INNSBRUCK** (Ital.), cleared to-day and will sail for Yokohama via Shanghai at 7 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURES.

March 26.
The s.s. **TAIKIEM** (Chi.), Capt. Maher, Agents Yee Fat Co., left for Hoihow to-day.

The s.s. **HAIHONG** (Brit.), Capt. Pasmore, Agents D. L. & Co., left for Foochow via Swatow to-day.

The s.s. **TAMBA WART** (Jap.), Capt. Itano, Agents N.Y.K., left for Kobe via Shanghai to-day.

The s.s. **BAROLD DOLLAR** (Brit.), Capt. Ridley, Agents B. Dollar & Co., left for Singapore to-day.

The s.s. **BUWA MARU** (Jap.), Capt. Nakamura, Agents Sunrise & Co., left for Foochow to-day.

The s.s. **WALLA-WALLAS**, double-cross the harbour, but never double-cross you. Phone No. 3516.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

TEL. No. 1748. **CORONET** TEL. No. 1748.

TO-DAY, at 5.15 p.m.
MARY MILES MINTER in
"EMMY OF STORK'S NEST"
BILLY WEST in
"BACKSTAGE."

At 7.15 p.m.
"THE CIRCUS KING"
Episodes 13 and 14.

At 9.15 p.m.
"THE DAUGHTER OF THE GODS."

THE
VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THE BROS. GRAYTON
IN
THEIR NEW SONGS.

GEORGE B. SMITZ
AND
MARGUERITE CURTOT
IN

"**BOUND & GAGGED**"
Episode 7: "A FATAL ERROR." Episode 8: "ARRESTED."

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INWARD MAIL.

SATURDAY, March 27.
Shanghai—Per ICHANG.
U.S.A., Canada and Shanghai—Per EMPRESS OF JAPAN.
Europe via Suva—Per KEEMUN.
Australia and Manila—Per OHANGSHA.

SUNDAY, March 28.
Japan—Per TANGU MARU.
Shanghai—Per SINKIANG.

MONDAY, March 29.
Japan—Per JAPAN.
TUESDAY, March 30.
Bombay & Straits—TENSIN MARU.
THURSDAY, April 1.
Japan—Per KATORI MARU.

OUTWARD MAIL.

FRIDAY, March 26.
Shanghai and North China—Per HUNAN, 5 p.m.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Yokohama—Per INNSBRUCK, 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per WENOHOW, 5 p.m.
Haiphong—Per GEORGE, 5 p.m.
SATURDAY, March 27.
Saigon—Per LAKE ONAWA, 9 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, L. Marquet, Egypt and EUROPE via LIVERPOOL—Per HEOTOR, Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10.00 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—Per SHINYU MARU, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, April 1.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per MORIATA, Noon.
SATURDAY, April 2.
Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 2 p.m.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The C.P.O.S. Co.'s R.M.S. *Empress of Japan*, arrived at Shanghai on the 24th March, left there on the 25th March and is due at Hongkong on the 27th March, 8.45 a.m.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tango Maru* (Australian Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 24th March and is expected here on the 28th March.

The P. & O. s.s. *Albatross* left Moji for this port on the 24th instant at p.m. and is due here on the 28th instant at about a.m.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tamihara Maru* (Pamlay Line) left Hong Kong for this port via Singapore on the 11th March and is expected here on the 30th March.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Katori Maru* (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 24th March and is expected here on the 1st April.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Nishina Maru* (European Line) left London for this port via Suva on the 28th Feb. and is expected here on the 6th April.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tokyo Maru* (European Line) left London for this port via Suva on the 28th Feb. and is expected here on the 11th April.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Yokohama Maru* (European Line) left London for this port via Suva on the 28th Feb. and is expected here on the 12th April.